

Quotation from
Trans. of the Acad. of Science
MANITOBA, St. Louis.
Des Moines to Osceola, etc
1921.



Reporter's Note

No. _____

From _____ 19

To _____ 19



1948

100

2

1972

Chas. La Caze & Co. Cash Receipt \$1.04

Rx. Carb. ⁶ / Rye & Maudsl. 37

20

122

Pr. & Analyse 1,52

RR, Dubuque to McEwen 1.73

Notes on the History of
Manitoba

R. Miller, Esq.

Jour. of Botany, vol. XXV, 1883

Pp. 271-276; 290-321

James Britten, F. R. S.

Brit. Museum (Natural Hist.)

South Kensington

Most of notes in July, Aug.,
Sept. & Oct., 1883.

Also in 1884.

(see descrip. of dune, p. 272)

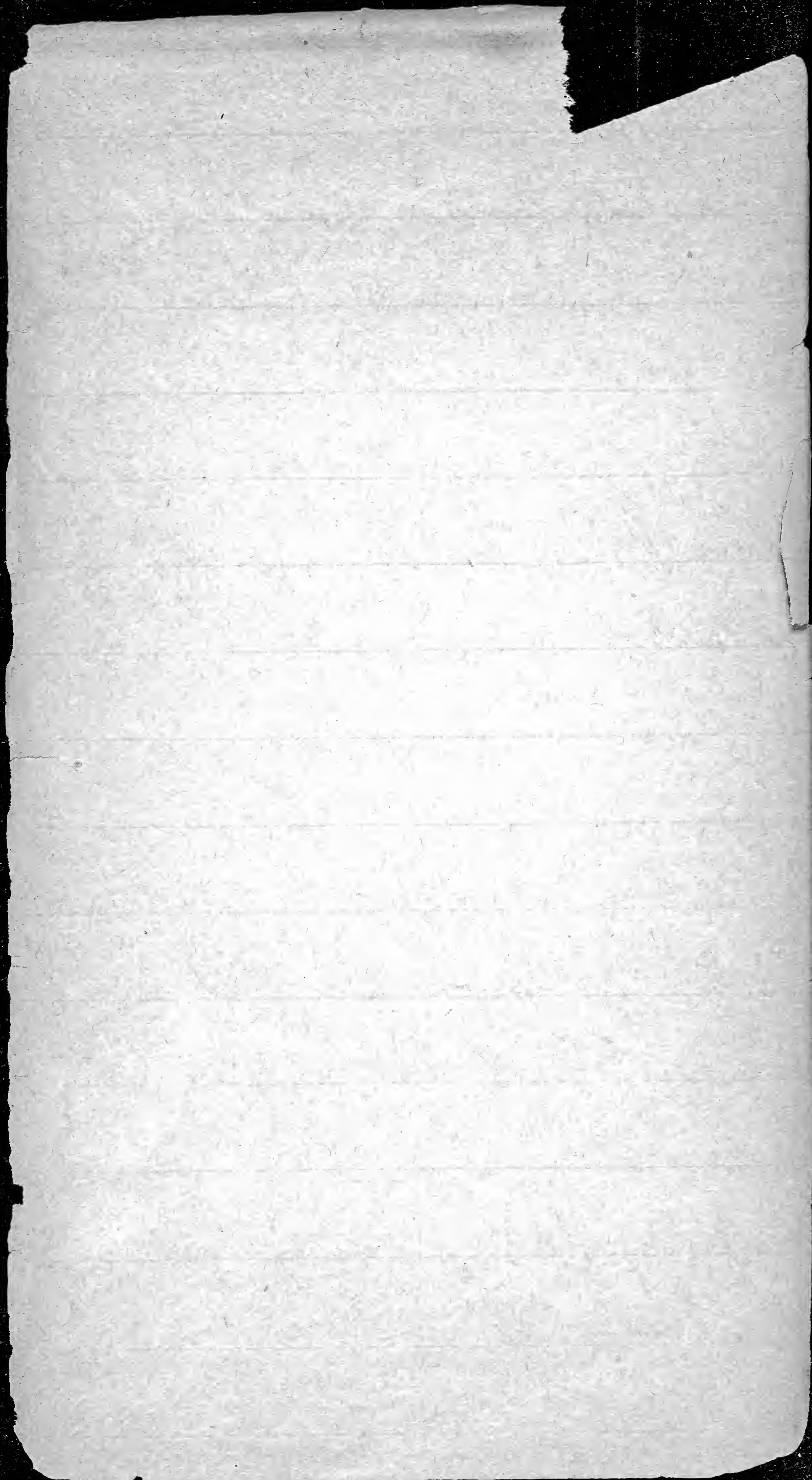
p. 272 - "Scarcely covering the
dunes, - for fire & some trees

"were the grass sufficiently
long and dense to carry fire.

The trees would be quickly
killed and turned to logs."

p. 273 -

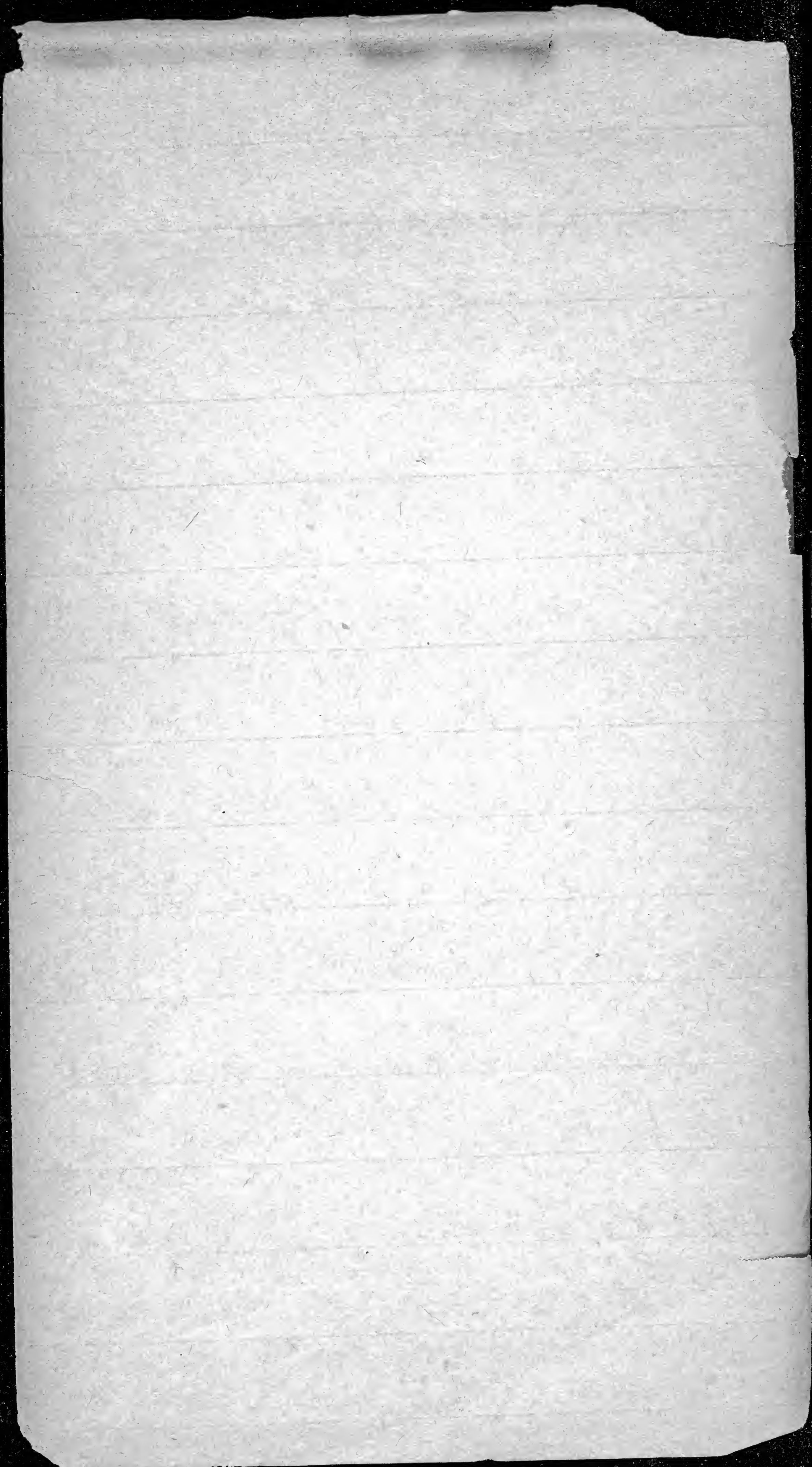
"If prairie fires are caused
by some means connected with
the wind, the prairie
trees have been extinguished
instead of a prairie forest."



Fire, too, annually destroys
the young trees that spring
up. In the winter parts,
where lakes, "doughs", and
floods arrest the progress of
the fires, extensive woods of
Poplar are found;--"

p. 273.

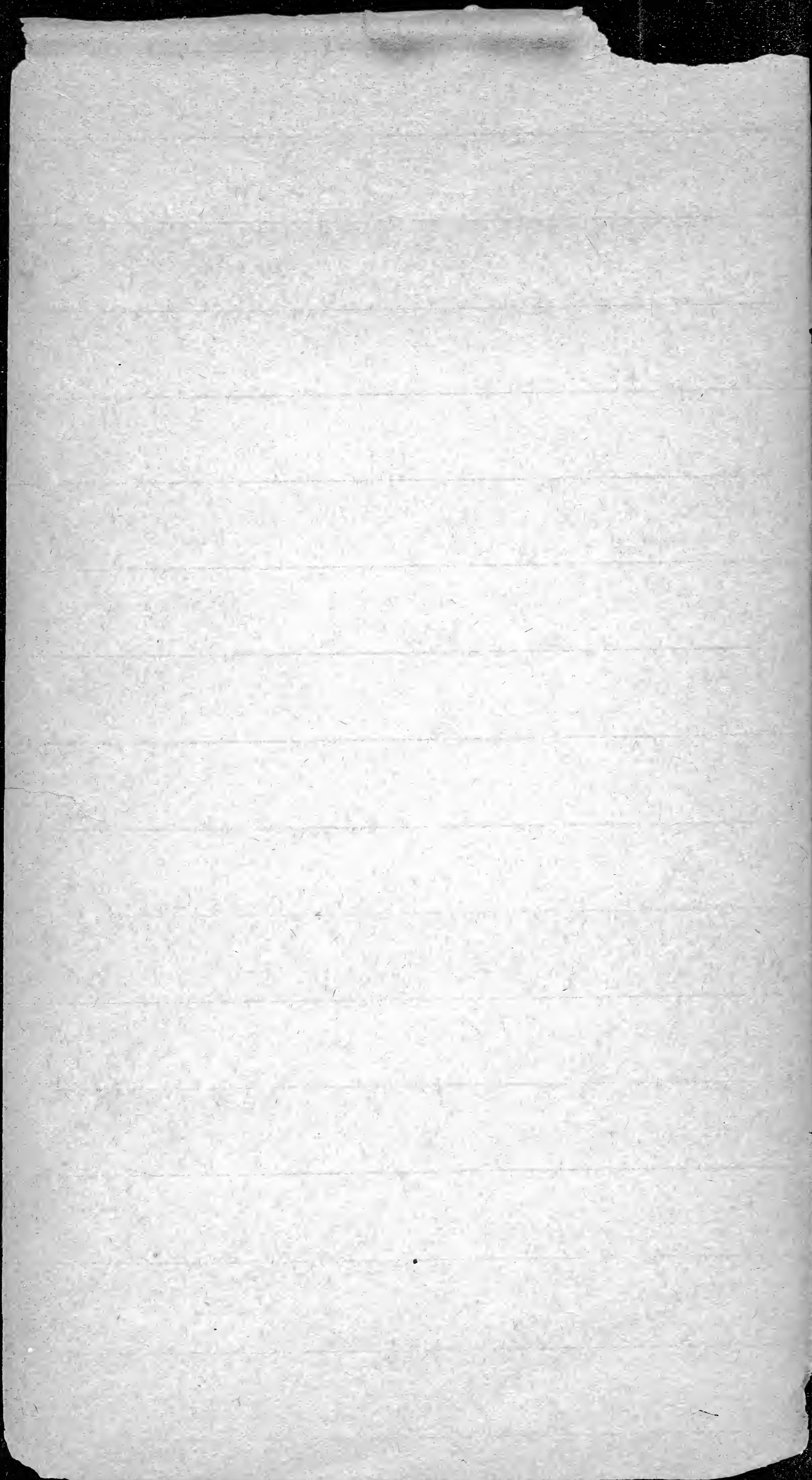
"I have elsewhere published
strong reasons for believing
that the prairies of the
Canadian North-West cannot
be regarded as due to natural
causes. Their treelessness and
their black fertile soil



are unquestionably due
largely (if not entirely) to
the action of the fires, which
for generations past have
annually swept over vast
areas of central North America,
consuming the grass, killing
and burning the trees, and
thus everywhere extending
the open country.

Also distribution of various
animals etc. due to action of fire

p. 274 - says few shrubs
resist fires: Rosa acicularis
Elaeagnus argentea & several
others of valley



P. 275 -

"complete absence (as far
as I observed) of abnormally
white varieties of flowers
usually coloured."

Only saw two:

One *Holidays* above

" *Liatris scariosa*

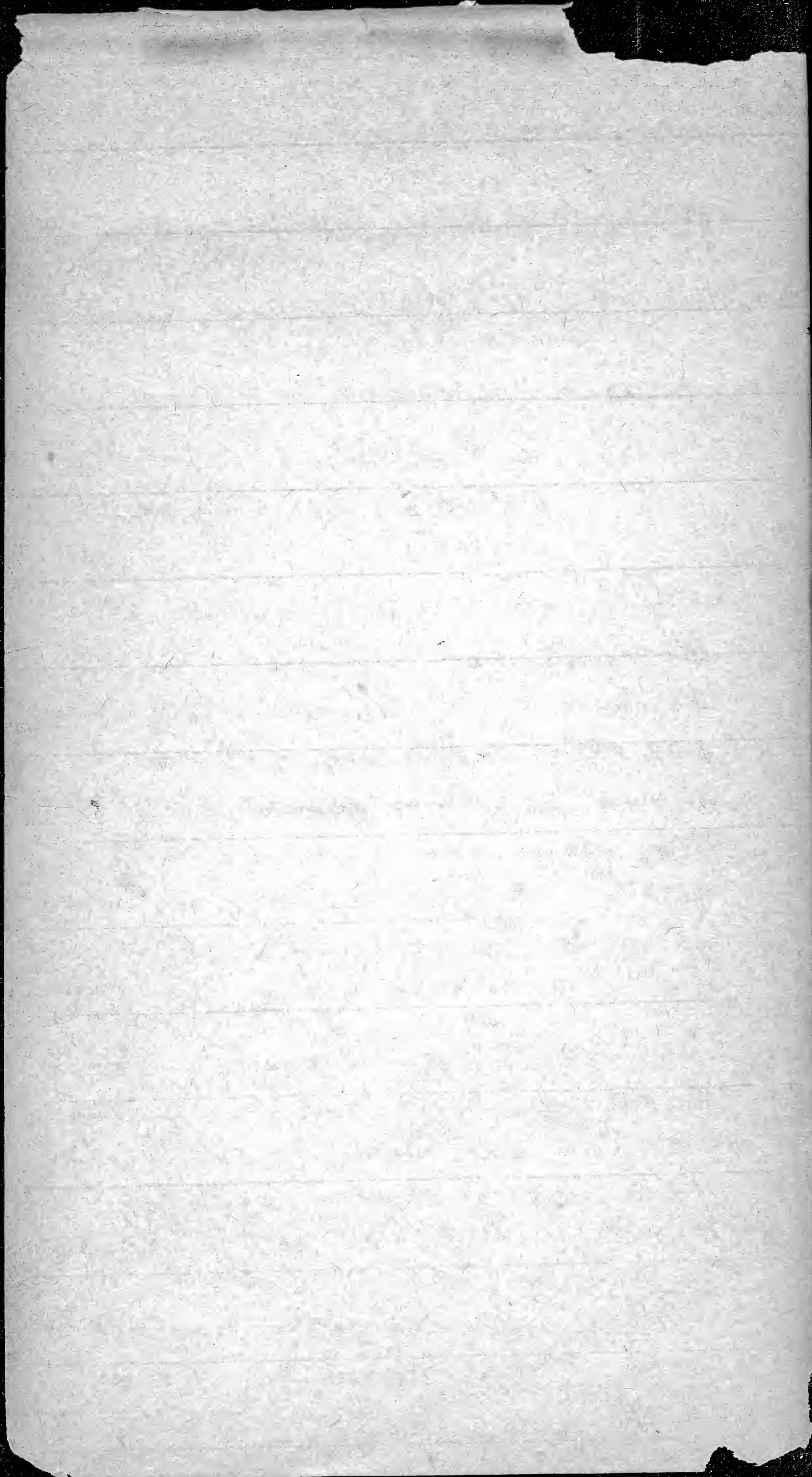
P. 291 - *Astragalus caryocarpus*

will become extinct (?) with

Buffalo. Range same.

Glycyrrhiza lepidota

Also range same as Buffalo



Trans. of the Acad. of Sciences
St. Louis
Vol. L. no. 4 - 1860 -

p. 675 - Dr. Geo. Engelmann presented

a report on *Verbena hybrida*:

Verbena urticifolia - stricta

" stricto-bracteata

" stricto-bracteata

" ovula were in all instances

perfectly well-developed; but the
anthers were always small, incomplete
and often empty and withered

before the flower opened; even when
they were more developed and

emitted some pollen, its grains were
found to be small, shrivelled, and

not containing any fovilla. Between

these abortive pollen grains a

small number of well developed ones

was ^{p. 36} sometimes seen, but

these were in every instance

smaller than the pollen-grains

of either parent plant."

He gives measurements of pollen
of hybrids & parents and also
other characters.

These observations confirm
the position of Dr. Klotzsch
of Berlin, that in the Cybist
the pollen is wanting, or
becomes scanty and inefficient
for the propagation of the species,
and that, the whole being
perfect, propagation can
only take place by fecundation
through the pollen of either of
the parent plants, thus
producing forms which
eventually will return to
the parent stock.

P. 116 A.C.

Dr. Koch reported finds
(presumably reported) of *Martonia*
occidentalis arrow-head, etc.
in ~~Franklin~~ ^{Ga. Co.} Co., Ga.
Also arrow-head with
Martonia occidentalis Bent
Co., Va. (P. 117)
Also arrow-head with
M. occidentalis

p. 700. - Shows that the
Mound near Astoria is
artificial, and has been reported
by Schoolcraft, & later Dr.
Kirk regarded it as
natural.

on p. 61⁶⁴ - Dr. A. C. Koch reports
Washington Remains in the
State of Wisconsin, together
with evidences of the existence
of Man contemporaneously
with the Mastodon.

He had at one time more
than 600 teeth of Mastodon
from Wisconsin. Also bones
described in book

"Die Riesenthiere der
Mammals, Berlin, 1845.

This article repeats part of
book content.

This is the Gascade co. Inc.
specimen - under
also Orono Co.

Dr. C. W. Henshaw
p. 168 & 170

Was then contemporaneous
with the Henshaw.

This fire was truly over

burned skeleton & heavily

burned the bones (Indian

fire) Then all bones

disappear that contemporaneous

Vol. II - no. 1 - 1863 (p. 1-218)

Card OK.

no. 2 - 1868 (p. 459-597)

p. 565-569-

Mr. Holmes remains on the
Laws and says in connection

with the Big Mound of
St. Louis.

p. 566-

"The Laws, containing fresh
water and land shells, and
several species of extinct
mammalia, - etc."

"The Laws - being a

fresh water deposit (if hollow
description is true) would be
would require enormous
lake. The argument against
it

p. 567. Comments Lacquer's
"Origin & Formation of the
Prairies", and thinks success
of hollow lakes rather than
one big one, was not the
"the factor was limited to
the river valleys, and never
extended to the upland prairie".
He doubts "brown clay or
loam" at St. Louis is factor.

p. 568

thinks Big Horn may
be natural loam, but
concludes that the form
is no fossils. But a
fragment of pottery &
(See their reader)

Parts of Vol. I

no. 1 - 1857 - pp. 1-92

no. 2 - 1858 - pp. 93-303

no. 3 - 1859 - pp. 305-523

no. 4 - 1860 - pp. 527-712

Vol. III - 1878 ^(covering 1866-1877)

On Climatic Change in Illinois -
its Cause.
Amos Hawley.

pp. 255 - 260.

§ 155. "In the early history of
our State, when the wild zones
grew rank, and even little
ponds had water lenses from
three to five feet deep, the
process of evaporation was
carried on much more rapidly
than at present, and consequently
when the trees became
p. 156, and cause during summer

There was an immense amount
of water vapor in the atmosphere
ready to be condensed in
delaying showers upon the
slightest change in temperature.

At the present time all our
prairie land is in cultivation
or used as pasture. ^{They} ponds and
small lakes have become
so filled up that they contain
less than half the former
amount of water. The stock
now consumes the reeds and
marsh-grass, exposing the water
to the direct rays of the sun,
thereby promoting evaporation.
A large amount consumed by
stock.

p. 259 "The change in the
climate of Illinois cannot
certainly be attributed to the
destruction of forest trees, at
least in the middle and
northern part of the State, for
they have increased since

The ~~time~~ when, with
every annual burning of
the prairie, their front
limbs were scorched and
beaten back into the ground,
and have become beamed,
and assisting in the
wholesale destruction of
the life is not nourished
its position. Here the
timber is encroaching
on the prairie, and
leaving the area of
woodland in sections. There
are many ~~large~~ open spaces,
and for an almost ~~entire~~

From across the
prairie you will find
a vigorous young tree
growing. The owners of the
land have planted shade
and fruit-trees; a beautiful
line of dark-green work,
the simple orange
hedge that incloses, divides,
and subdivides its owner's
land; where a few years
ago, not a tree was to be
seen within the field
of human vision.

He thinks removing trees
means flow of water from
springs. He says:

"Singing and permanent
observation have convinced
me that the removal of
trees around a 'living
spring' of water rather
increases the flow than
otherwise; in no instance
has it diminished."

Take a place on this land
where everything cleaned out
the same process.

Summing up: Change due to:

1 - Natural & artificial
drainage of ponds and lakes

2 - Increase in domestic
animals.

Abstract the Data of the
Detailed Notes.

By George Engelmann.

pp. 322-397

Hyland's Catalogue 1897

p. 381 - Notes.

1. *Quercus lyrata* Mill., extends
as far north as *taxodium*
does, to the banks of the
lower Ohio in Illinois.

2. *Q. macrocarpa* Michx., is
extremely variable in the
size of its acorns, and
especially in the depth
and the margin of the
cup, which sometimes

p. 382

covers the acorn scarcely

one-half, usually three

fourths, and occasionally

entirely; the margin is

profusely or sparsely fringed.

Throughout the northwest, north

of the Missouri river, a

Less acutely form is found,
which might be designated
as var. depressa, as it is

undoubtedly the obtusiloba

B. depressa Nutt. gen 2, p. 15,

which has smaller leaves

and much smaller anthers

than the species, but it

clearly a form of macrocarpa

Quoted from Holmes, vol. II.
p. 567-:

after referring to the
increasing idea of
shallow lakes, etc., on
prairie.

"Nor would this theory supply
the existence, at any one
time, of a vast inland
fresh-water lake, extending
over the whole area of the
prairie country. Nor does
Mr. Lesquereux suppose that this
kind of formation is confined
to fresh-water only, but remarks
that it is produced in
the same manner on the
salt marshes of the sea

as in the fresh water
swamps of our lakes.

But whether these sheets of
water were salt, brackish
or fresh, they are quite
distinctly separable from rivers,
or river expansions from
which the true Loam was
deposited; and they would
be left covering separate
areas, at different times,
as the sea gradually
retired from the land,
until the surface drainage
drove off the waters into
rivers, river valleys, forming

The river expansion
first, and at length the
river. This may explain
how it happened that
the coast was limited
to the river valleys and
never extended to the
upland prairie.

Vol IV, 1878-86-
pub. 1886

Gen. Engelman, died Feb. 4, 1884

Nathaniel Holmes.

The Geol. & Geog. Distribution
of the Human Race.
pp. 1-35

Engelmann, G. - The Acorns
and their Germination
p. 190-192

Vol. V (1886-91) 1892

Mr. E. C. D. - Notes on the
Geology of Mason County
Minnesota. - p. 305

p. 314 -

Manual Reports. -

General section (with Loom)

p. 317 -

Robertson, Chas. - Flowers

and Insects: Umbelliferae

p. 449 -

Vol. VI.

Chas. Robertson 1894 - Vol. 4

Flowers & Insects - Potamogeton

and Campanula

Vol. 435 - 480

p. 255 - Julius Herter
Catalogue of Reptiles
and Batrachians Found in
the Vicinity of St. Louis
1893.

p. 258:

Aegialodon contortrix L.
the Copper-head.

Not numerous in St. Louis
Co.

"The water moccasin -
is found farther south
in the State of Missouri."

Chas. Robertson

Flowers & Fruits - Calcular
p. 101-131.

Vol. VII - no. 19 -

Julius Herter - A Contribution
to the Herpetology of Missouri,
1897.

p. 499 -

"Beside two Rallies and
the Copperhead, which we

encounter all over the
State, we find in our
southern frontier counties
— *Agkistrodon piscivorus*,
a real poisonous snake not
to be confounded with
what the farmers and
fishermen in the north
and central part of the State
call Water Moccasins
which is the common Water snake
(*Natrix sipedon* L.)

Dr. C. Graham, Feb 16, 1897

Critical Notes on the
Hemlock

pp 371-381

Chas. Robertson. Fls & Fruits
vol. VII, no. 6 - 1896
pp. 157-179

G.W.S. Norton
vol. VII - no. 10, 1896

A Study of the Kansas
Urticaceae, especially
with regard to their

germination p. 229-241

vol. VII, no. 5 - 1896
pp. 137-144

Relation of *Helix maximus*
to *S. cordata* Neul. 1896
N.M. Glatfelter.

H. A. Wheeler
note on the glacial
drift in St. Louis.

vol. VII, no. 3, 1895.

pp. 121-122

pp. 121-122
"A thin layer of gravel bearing
loess(?) is usually found at the
base of the true loess (Cherryton)

St. Louis County, as far as
10 to 15 miles south of
Pine Island and while
most of the pebbles are
local cherts, they occasionally
include distant material
like granite pebbles.

This gravel-bearing bed is
always thin, ranging from
6 to 2 ft. in thickness and
is similar in character

to the transition bed

that is found about the
Chain of Rocks region.

Between the typical
lenses and the typical

drift, or has the general
character of the lower glacial
more or less gravel, though
usually only a little
gravel is present. It
totally lacks the character
of the true till, and
cannot be regarded
as an ice-drift deposit.

R. Ellsworth Call

Vol. VII. No. 1. 1895

Pl. 1 - 64 -

.XX 1 plates

A Study of the Unionidae
of Arkansas, with incidental
reference to their distribution
in the Mississippi Valley, &

Vol. VII, no. 4, 1898.

W. H. H. no. 4, 1898.

Botanical Plant Geography

of America

Vol. VII, no. 4, 1898.

Correspondence - p. 60 - 66

Lists Three groups.

Class V. Rocky Vegetation, p. 60

<i>Portulaca dentata</i>	<i>Holotrichum latellum</i>
<i>Scleranthus albidus</i>	<i>Ethiopianum angustifolium</i>
<i>Camptotheca integrifolia</i>	<i>Pentstemon setosus</i>
<i>Polycarpon multiflorum</i>	<i>Engelmannia rigida</i>
<i>Lythrum latifolium</i>	<i>Croton monanthus</i>
<i>Chenopodium minimum</i>	<i>Fragaria virginiana</i>
<i>Stenotaphrum virgatum</i>	<i>Ceanothus americanus</i>
<i>Monarda oligoneura</i>	<i>Synedrella nodiflora</i>
<i>Reichardia racemosa</i>	<i>Portulaca hirsuta</i>
<i>Monarda angustifolia</i>	
<i>Amorpha canescens</i>	western
<i>Aster multiflorus</i>	list 25 sp. of
<i>"</i>	plants (the ones
<i>"</i>	not in the list)
<i>Echinacea angustifolia</i>	any other
<i>Helianthus scaberrimus</i>	<i>Yucca angustifolia</i>
<i>Hymenocallis corymbosa</i>	<i>Helianthus</i>
<i>Senecio palustris</i>	<i>Helianthus</i>
	<i>Helianthus</i>
	<i>Helianthus</i>

On hills - shrubs.

Rhus glabra
Ceanothus americanus

Rhus copallina

Berberis asperifolia

Symphoricarpos vulgaris

But there are many more.

P. 62

Class VI - Low-Hill Vegetation

Amorpha canescens

Redfieldia flexuosa

Asclepias tuberosa

Physalis peruviana

Sporoxena leptophylla

Pentstemon grandiflorus

Monarda punctata

Amaranthus spinosus

Fraxinella floribunda

Polemonium canadense

Panicum canadense

Sesuvium portulacastrum

Trifolium repens

Plantago virginica

Campanula medium

Liatris pycnostachya

Heterotheca pinnatifida

Chrysopsis villosa

Asplenium platyneuron

Asplenium adnigrum

Helianthus scaberrimus

Aster multiflorus

Helianthus annuus

" *gracilis*

Cyclotoma filifolia

Euphorbia corollata

Cypripedium pubescens

" *filicinum*

Pastinaca sativa

Cuscuta tribuloides

Horrorum ciborum

" *crystallinum*

Trifolium repens

Eragrostis tenuis

" *flexuosum*

" *capillare*

Amorpha canescens

In western part of the
State some new ones, such
31 species, among them:

Euphorbia calycina

Gerardia pubescens

" *acutata*

Euphorbia geyeri

" *petaloides*

Stipa comata, etc.

Also following extent are from prairie

Gerardia pubescens

Also on sand hills in E. part:

Prunus angustifolia

Amorpha canescens

p. 63 (list on 64)

Class VII. Prairies

Western half of State on Great
Plains.

On these western prairies:

Helianthus annuus

Linum sulcatum

Opuntia Rafinesquei

" *thermophilus*

" *fragrans*

Atriplex confertifolia

Sonchus oleraceus

Adiantum triflorum

Antidesma

and 22 westerly species

The following also appear E:

Valeriana capitata

Tristis pinnulata

Helidora

Ambrosia polystachya

Lepachys columnaris

Chimaphila Redwoodii Ovidell

Evadne argentea

Polanthes verticillata

Oxytropis angustifolia

Andropogon furcatus } *Andropogon*

" *scoparius* } *in caerulea*

Chrysopsis *mutans* } *panic*

Schizanthus luteus

Portulaca oligantha

" *variegata*

Trifolium dactyloides

Wolferia crinita

Eutonia oblonga

p. 65

In addition to above in E Kansas

Artemisia discolorata

Delphinium ajacis

Calimbre triangularis

" *alcazorde*

Linum catharticum

Propterea australis

" *lanceolata*

Parnassia angustifolia

" *floribunda*

" *eximius*

Petalostemon violaceus

" *candidus*

Astragalus caryocarpus

" *platanus*

Desmodium illinoense

Lespedeza capitata

Schrankia uncinata

Hieracium pyramidalis

" *occidentale*

Grindelia repens

Solidago rigida

Asclepias tuberosa

Helianthus divaricatus

Cercaria palustris

Cirsium discolor

Asclepias tuberosa

Helianthus divaricatus

Helianthus divaricatus

Helianthus divaricatus

" *divaricatus*

Helianthus divaricatus

In "Stoupe plant" p. 66

Artemisia canescens

Silene acaulis

Erigeron annuus

Hypericum Drummondii

Stylidium albidum

p. 66 *Erigeron viscosus*

Oxalis *terrestris*

Androsace occidentalis

Hedysarum leucopetalum

Plantago patagonica *puberula*

On dry hills E. & S. E. - scrub

Quercus nigra

" *tinctoria*

" *macrocarpa*

" *prinoides*

Vol. IX - 1900 (Nov 1899)

C. R. Ball - Notes on some western

Willows - 1897 - p. 69

(Vol. IX X have Hitchcock
Inblanckian Organisms)

Vol. XI

Z. C. Palmer no. 1 - 1901

A Review of the Linnæa
of Northern Illinois
pp. 1 - 24

Z. C. Palmer, No. 8 - 1901

Some interesting Linnæa
monographs p. 143-146

Linnæa alata

" *Linnæa*

serotina

Vol. XII

K. K. MacKenzie & B. F. Paul
The Linnæa of Illinois
1902 - pp. 11-19

K. K. MacKenzie & B. F. Paul
no. 7 - 1902

New plants from Illinois

Amelanchier alnifolia

Amelanchier

spicata

Delphinium nuttallianum

Ranunculus ~~abortivus~~

along river & bottom - Ill. &

p. 83 Iowa to Mo., Ky. & Va.

= *R. americanus* Greene

Hypericum pseudomaculatum

Senecio ~~conduplicatus~~

Physalis ~~peruviana~~

" *subglabrata*

Solidago longipetiolata

Mich. & Wis. Through Iowa

Ill., Mo., Ky. to Va.

(near to *S. nemoralis* - p. 87)

p. 88. Iowa localities

Clinton, Lyon co.

Emmet co.

Ames

Senecio pseudotomentosus

Vol. XIII O

Vol. XIV -

no. 2 - F. C. Parker. The Molluscan

Fauna of the Great Lakes of America

p. 99 - 105 / 1904

no. 3 - F. C. Parker. Notes on

Plumbago truncata Miller

In Iowa Geology 1904 - p. 107

Vol. XV -

No. 3. From Ellis Bahama

The Molluscan Fauna of

McLuskey, Iowa

1905 - pp. 249 -

p. 252:

Campylodiscus

p. 253

" *Cyrtus*

" *Cyrtus*

" *reticulata*

" *conspicua*

" *fallaxima* (Sw.) H

" *recta*

" *ulata*

p. 254 - " *gracilis*

Strombus *ellipticus*

Planorbis *simplex*

" *elegans*

Tritonia *gonia* *tuberculata*

obliquum *reflexa*

Strophodonta *dentata*

Strophodonta *gracilis*

" " *gigantica* H

" *capitata*

Aneraster *confragosus*

Strophodonta *costata*

p. 255

Nymphula complanata

Myndus humilis

Tris octo

" *naevius*

Plumbum aeneum

Anatula fulva

" *heros*

" *laetitia*

" *melanura*

" *antonia*

p. 256

" *antulata*

" *trigona*

" *obliqua*

" *elena*

" *graciosa*

Vireo interpres

" *suburbanus*

Campeloma nigrum

p. 257

" *subulidum*

Phryx pyrum

Stridops virens

Prifidaria asperum

Quercina rubra

Polygona clava

" *thyroide*

" *multilobata*

" *profunda*

" *trifida*

" *monstrum v. patrum*

Circinae canina

#258

Pyramindula alluvialis

Helicostoma lineata

Gonitoides arborum

May 9, 1905

The small land snails

2 mi. NW. of The River

on the Berkeley Co.

Vol. XVI

no. 2 - G. C. Parker. Notes on a

collection of mollusks

from the vicinity of

Algonk, Michigan 1906. pp. 1-15

no. 4 - G. M. Hatfield

Preliminary List of Mollusks

from the vicinity of St. Louis, Mo.

from 1898 to 1905 - 1906

pp. 33-40

Get Clements
Plant indicators
the Cassin's Intubular of
Washington

Jan. 21, 1921 Mandan

Dubois - Very foggy.

As we approach Dubois

the Ill. C. Ry drops down

along creek valley. There

are numerous rock exposures

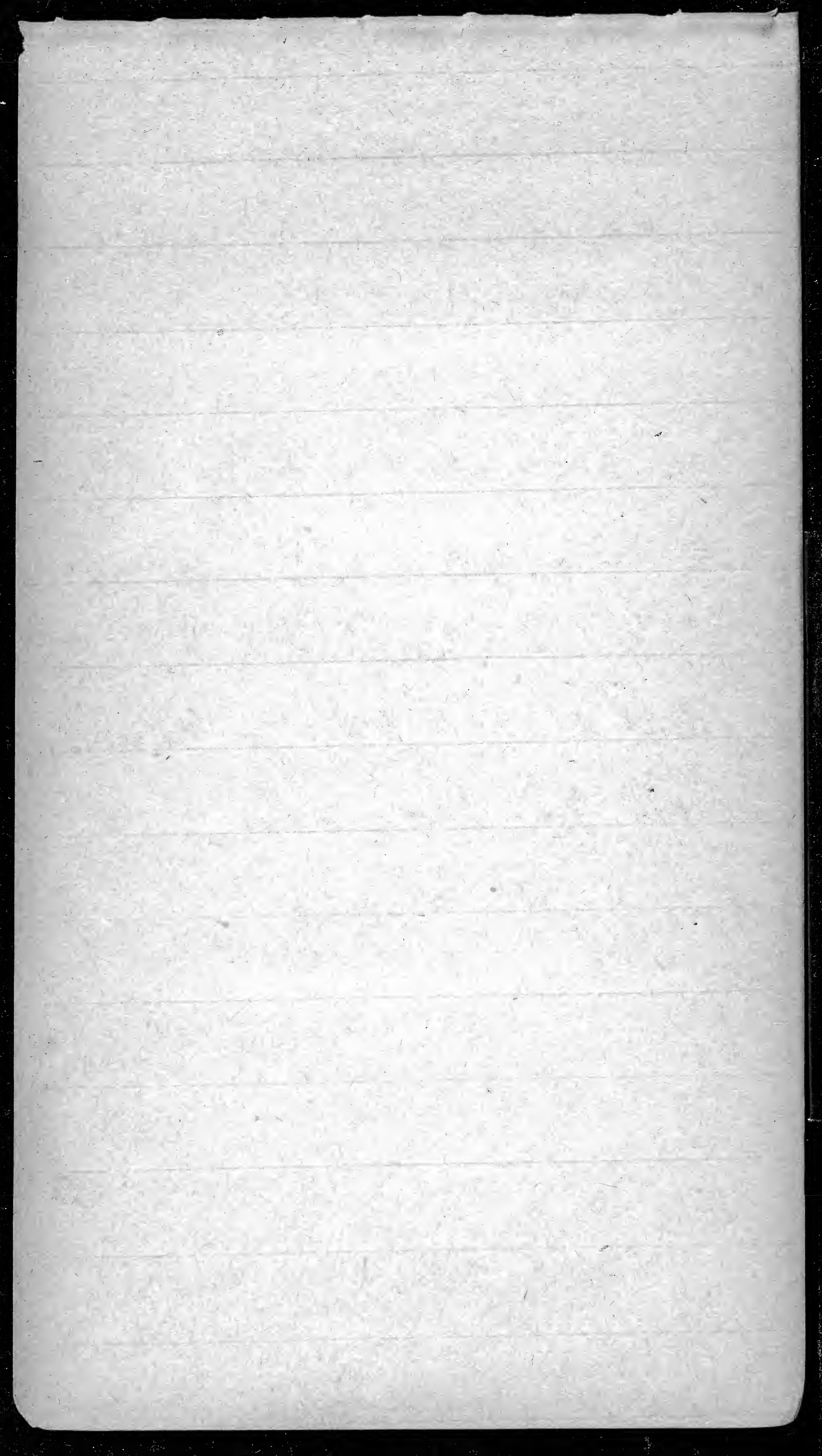
with bichen & iron.

Red Cedar - Also timber

Mapes (Look good for wood)

White Birch - common near

along river, bluffs
Dubois, Am. Elm, Red Elm
Cottonwood.



Jan. 23 - 1921

At New Hampton

Lodges were:

New Hampton

Sumner

Elmira

Fredericksburg.

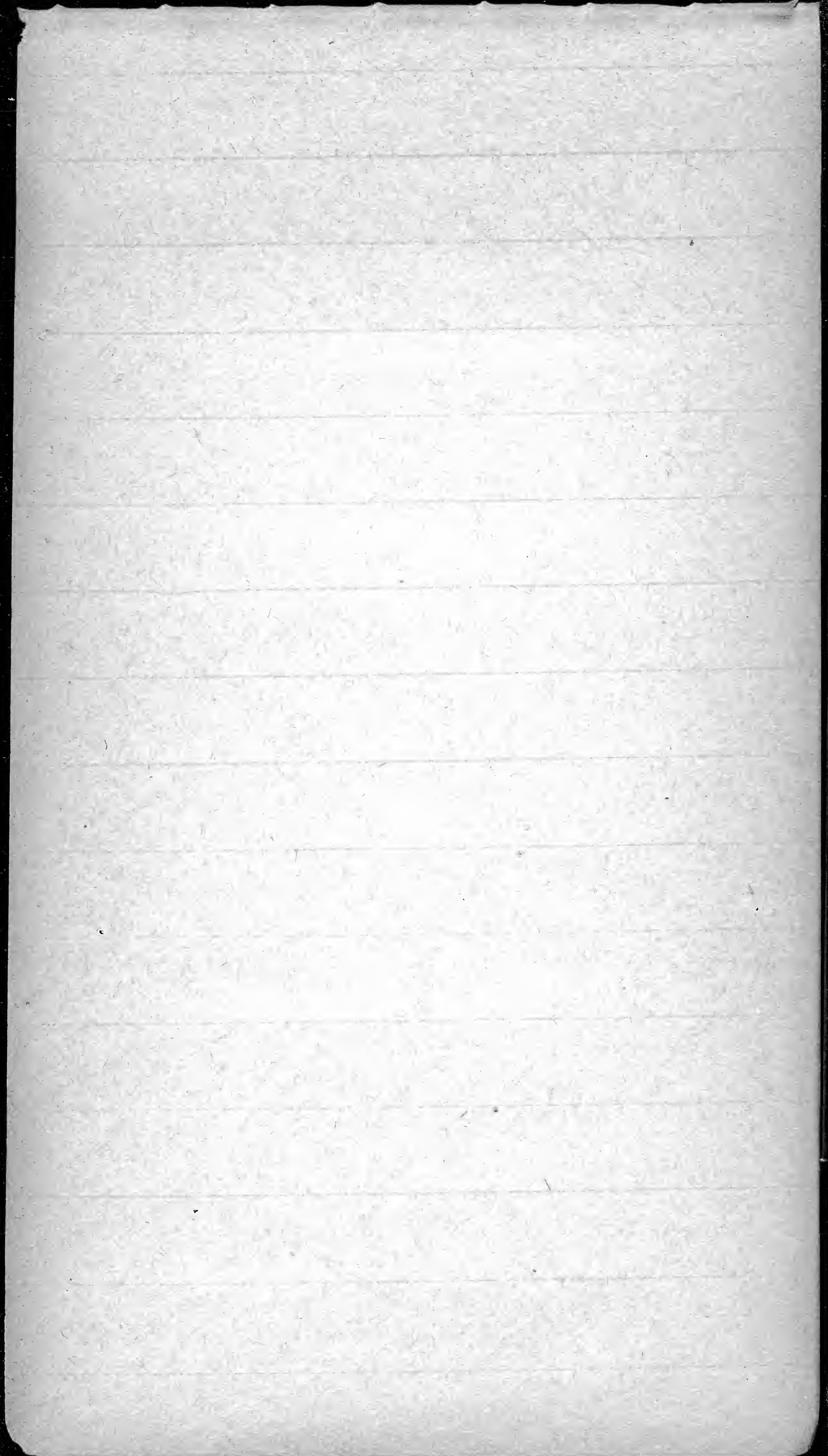
About 40 were present.

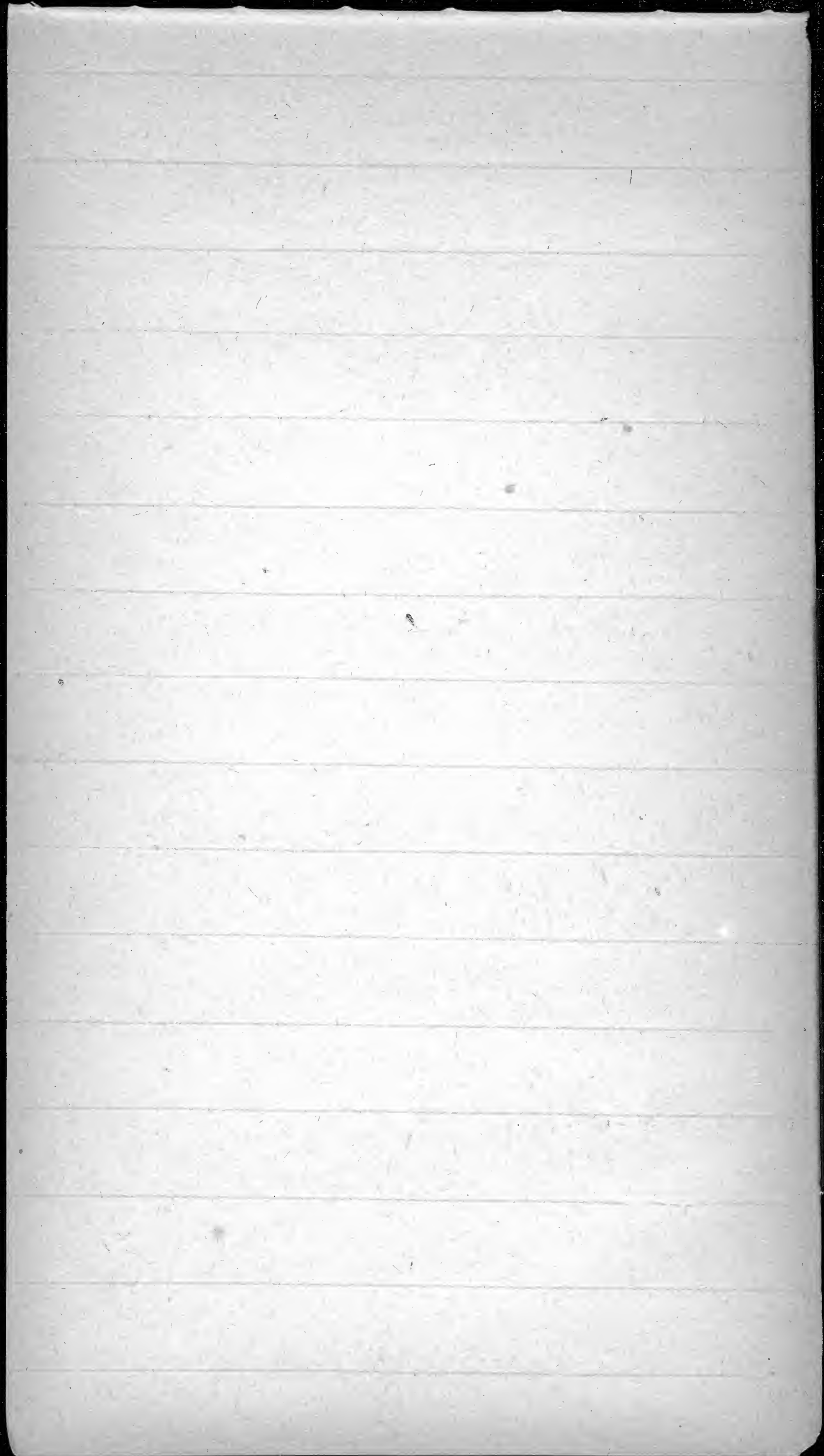
This was School of Instruction.

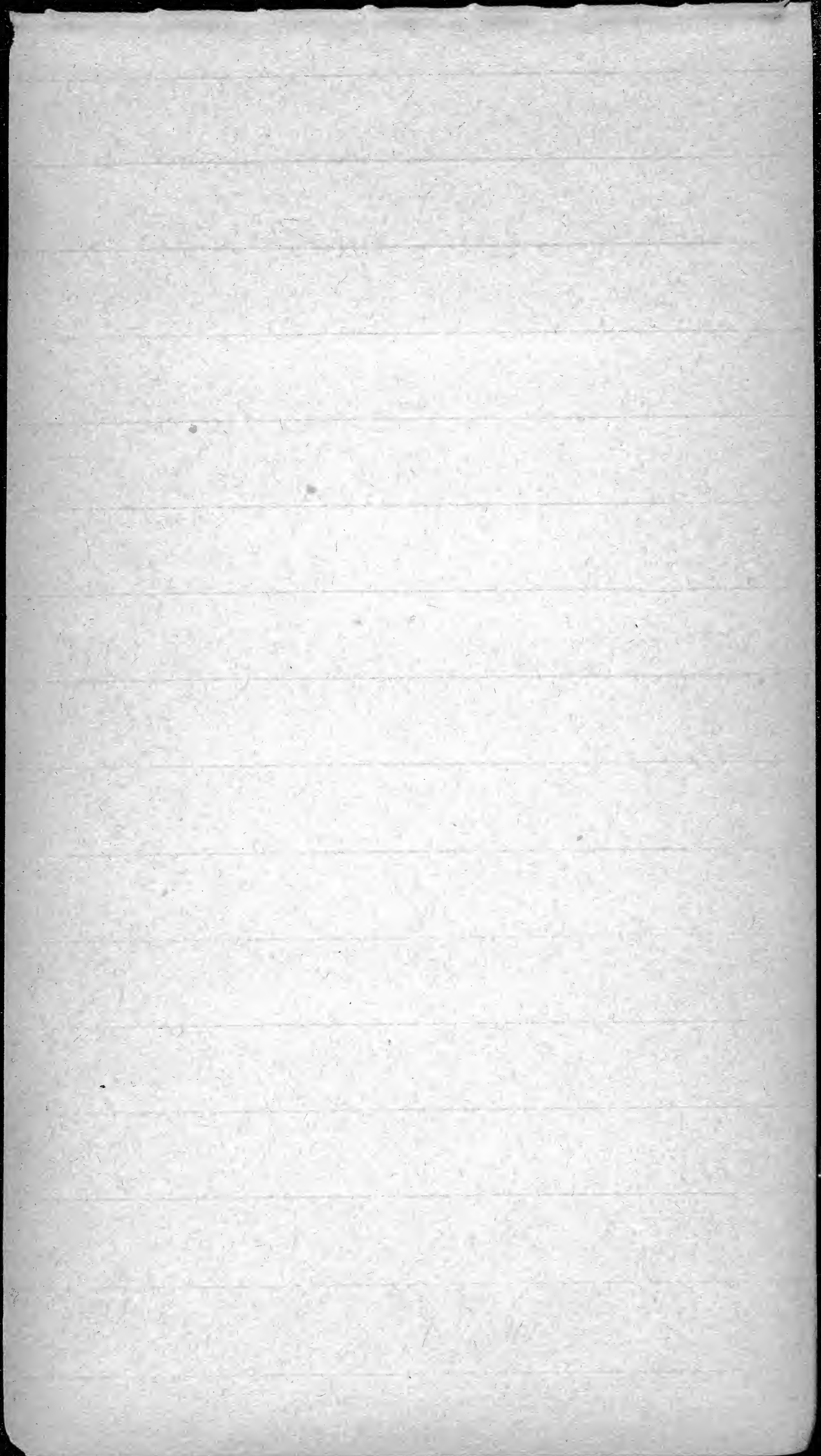
Left at 10¹⁰ P.M. for Portville

at New Hampton

L. Donky.







(The bluffs line ought to be
accurately mapped.)

Timber. Work this!

Country growing rougher

We descended into a more
(little timber)
open valley, & followed the
down. We entered the
great Mormon valley, about

2 miles below Hogo,
& then followed close to cliffs
until we came to broad valley
(with timber) in outlet.

Here some cliffs show some
pyramidal summits, & some

Following the cliffs then
made a little, close to

the R.R., but we passed

Hogo is not on flat.

We ascend a ^{tributary} ~~valley~~ on a
long up-grade.

Few cuts, & these small.

An occasional better one as
we approach top.

We are pretty well on top
before we reach Dumphries.

In fact, we begin to run
down here.

A ^{long} cut just out of Dumphries.

We are dropping down.

Some thick grow timber
both sides of RR. This is
very extensive, biggest in trip.

Much Am. elm (most)

Several good cuts in this

cuts. Right at Nimrod
quite a bit of timber.

Here we enter Key creek
valley. Nimrod is well
down on flat, but at edge
of valley. The country

to W. runs to the south.

Some timber on creek to left,
only a ^{narrow} fringe to right.

The R.R. runs N. along edge
of bluffs on W. side, gradually
ascending, & enters hill in
a good cut. (One good cut
before it enters.)

(the 2nd cut)
Then, sharp only, then
loose (a few ft.) & then run
sharp.

Partly on flat. Some
timber where we enter bluffs
along narrow valley. Timber
to left. A tributary creek here.
Some low cuts as we rise.

Plants here a little more
rolling. We follow a creek
valley below tops of hills.
Quite a large cut in loess
cut 2 or 3 miles.

A fringe of trees along creek
to left.

Several smaller cuts in loess.
More timber along tributary
to right, & much to left,
as we descend. More timber

Silver City, but there is a
good fringe along creek.
Upplands mostly bur oaks
Bottoms: Cottonwood; ^{salicarpus} ~~salicarpus~~ along
but elder, willow, ^{salicarpus} walnut,
green ash.

We run quite a ways along
W. side of valley, & practically
from place where we cross
Silver cr. there are no
(or very few) trees on bluffs on
E. side, & there is a good
fringe along creek.

Silver City is on W. edge
of valley, mostly on the
gentle W. slope of valley.

Is under another valley with
heavy timber.

Cliffs to right are timbered.
Another tributary valley with
grove of trees.

Another grove on low
bluffs to right. Large.

This really is quite a
forest, & extends far N.

The bluffs are rougher here.
This is near where we cross
Silver cr. to go west to
Silver City.

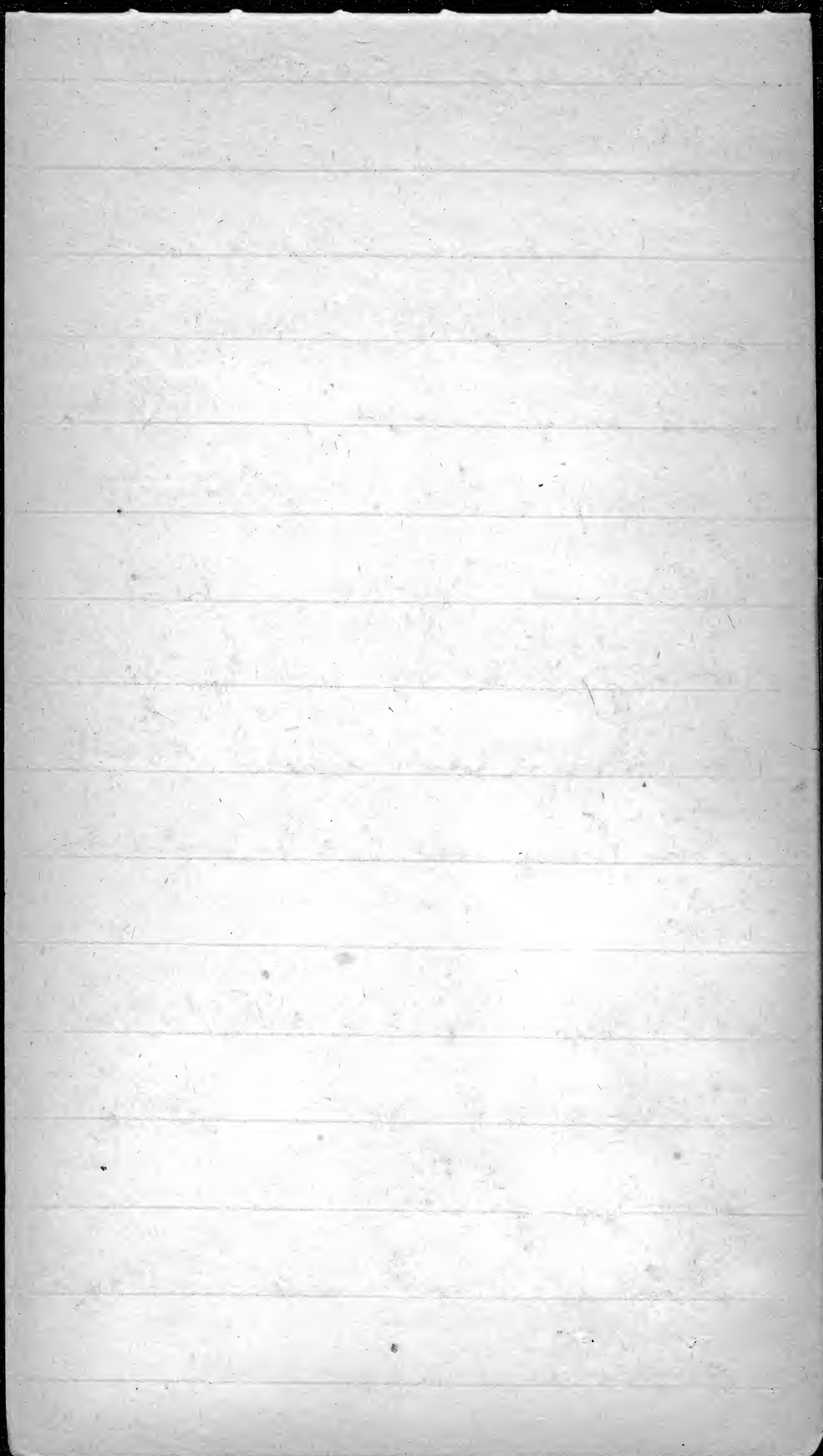
They are ditching this.

There are no trees on farther
bluffs of divide (E. of valley)

(Feb. 14, 1921) / (con)

Malvern is on edge of
rather broad valley of Silver
creek. Silver creek here
has only fringe of low willows,
& rarely a tree. Then
bottomland timber. We
run just along E. edge of
the valley. (Cross under CB & Q.)
The bluffs on both sides are
low.

To right at a mile or two
is a creek with good
fringe of trees.
Along creek are interrupted
groves.



Keenness - dedication of
State Park.

Persons invited -

Good measure of good & facilities

clearing of your work
most gratification -

Explain efforts -

How we have malapportioned -

Now, what will you do it?

You will use it for recreation

But keep it natural.

Other things -

Bird sanctuary

Game -

Water and stream conservation
community meetings.

But in connection with recreation

Older people -

watch birds

plants up, trees.

Knowledge of trees

Forest planting -

How, what, why, when

Ch. pleasure in this -

We must play - or we

are in danger of being on hospital

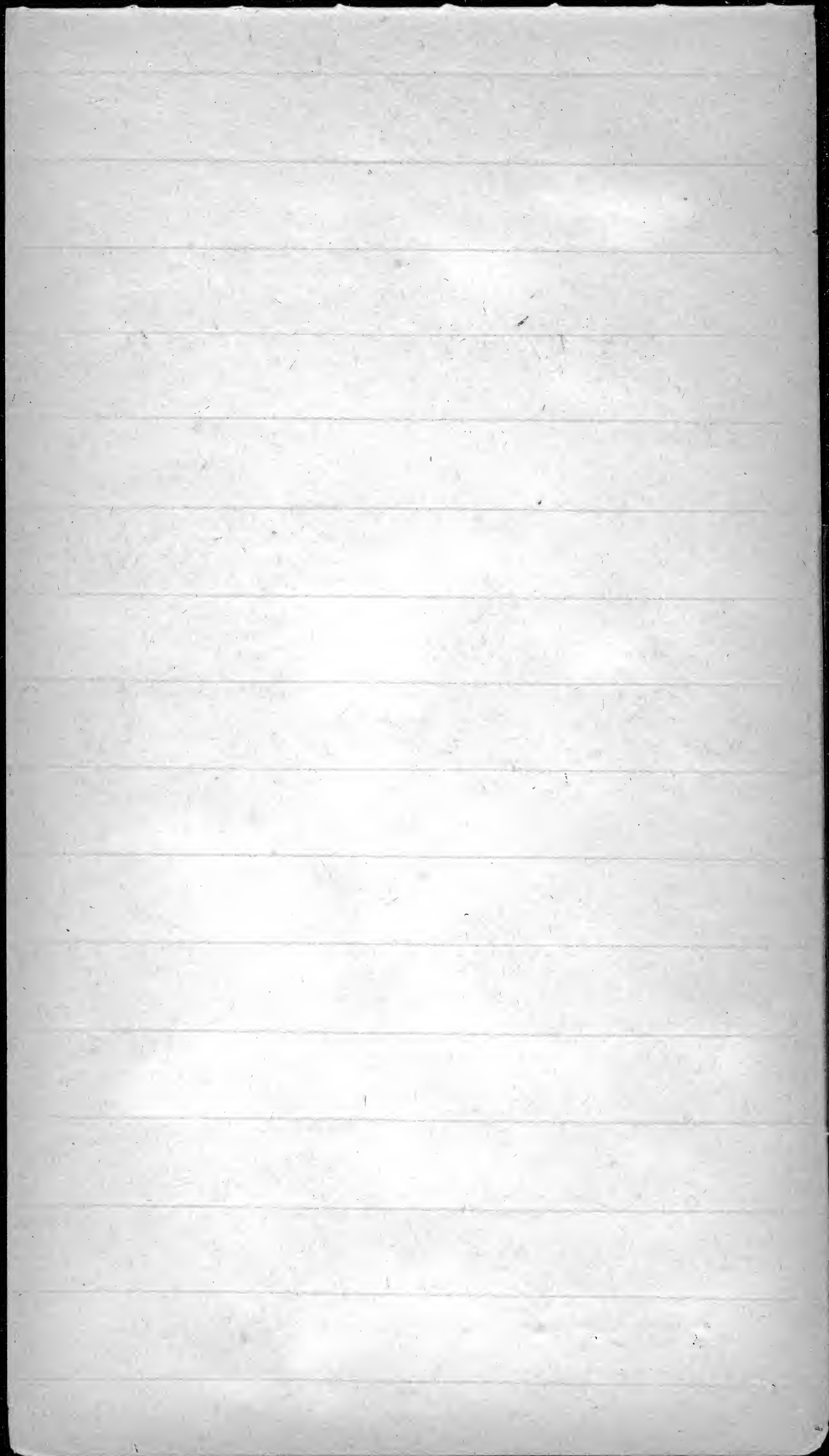
& our country will be

ruined & permanently lost.

But - children

Recreation also -

But means of character building



Matter remained —
Park — Jervis —
Jervis — for people —
Parks for everybody people
Thinks very fine is becoming
recreational park.
That forest service duplicate
work of park.

Carhart —

There is now a great case
190,000 + in Colorado alone
Along with other economic factors
the people should see it
Downer — interested ~~to~~
not to wait too long

Thursday Oct 11,
Came in to hear part of Croles for
Sec. of National Parks and I think
talked on the importance of
Automobile tax a year
followed by Purham
Thanks for those who come with
family & carry equipment
Advised auto camps
to increase business.

Danger - water from
want yellow water
cucumber on your hand

Payno

His commissioning in
any park.

(^{put out of} sale, water tower act)

Cost but it was Park commission

Proyk - Lawyer - general T. R.

Chiefly about Maryland &

Baltimore

Emphasized - connecting parks with
historical events

Druid Hill Park - Forest
without cost!

for children

play grounds

Public Athletic League

Emphasized -

running pool

tennis courts

Ball field

Historic places

at length

Carhart again called on
(Carhart) to talk on
National Forests.

Chiefly for recreation - says

all from some place

156,000,000 (A?) ~~of~~

Recommend commissioning of new

Ball Park

to include forest

" Forest

Ball Park

Forest

Meeting at Des Moines

Jan 20 - 1900

Opened at about 10:00

Program carried out

W. Harding - very good address

L. V. Pammel - read his address

explaining policy followed

A. T. Mather - address - argued more
for state than national park

Carhart - Colorado - made

plan for preservation
value of wild forests

Appointment of Committee on Policy
Carles

MacFarland

Brewer

Seattle

Pammel

agreed

met after 2 PM

James - plan for preservation

fruitful grain & grass

Simonds - agreed special plan

for preservation of land along river streams

Barthans paper postponed until next

year - argued for less in future

Call to order

MacFarland spoke of larger

national parks (Nat

Museum) - human good

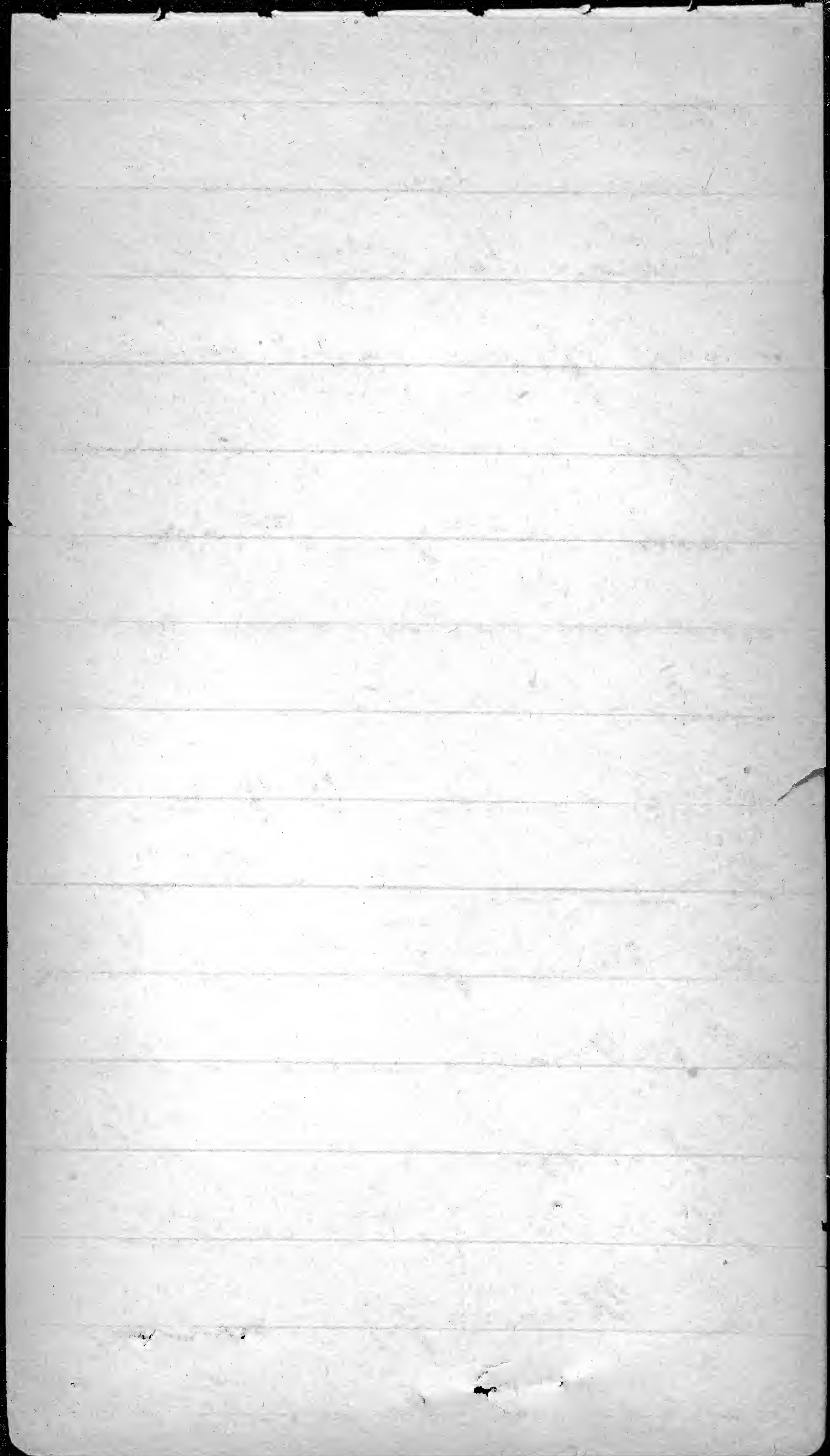
in

Have a variety of ~~fruits~~

No distinction in gold,

What will you do with it?

Miss Farnham - suppressed thought
of public sentiment,



Jan. 21, 1921

Came into Dubuque on the
Illinois Central. The
road for several miles
drops gradually down a
creek valley. There are
numerous rocky ledges with
lichens & mosses. I noticed
Uromyces americanus, U. fulvus,
Q. macrospora, etc. Near
the Mississippi bluffs numerous
White Birches appear on the
steep slopes.

The Ill. Central enters
the Mississippi valley
below Dubuque (a mile or two).

and then runs up the river.
At this place the bluffs
and slopes look very
promising.

I spent the afternoon at
Dr. Young's home. Mrs. Young
is of Danish blood, & they
came from Northwold. Know
the Drvelles.

Had a fine meeting at
the Masonic Temple. (Took
dinner at Young's with Masters
of the three lodges & the
High Priest of the Commandery.)

About 400 were present, the
hall was full, a good

many men in hallway,
some drifted away while
others came.

I left at 11:⁵⁸ PM. for
McGregor.

Jan. 22, 1921 Saturday.

Reached McGregor at
2 AM. - put up at the
Zimmerman Hotel.

Slept until 10, wrote until
1³⁰, then went out with
Capt. Willie S. Michael to
the Picture Rocks north.
Worked mosses, lichens &
liverworts, some on the

Sandstone (chiefly at first bluff

mouth, & The St. P. St. and
The Picture Rock cañon.)
and some on blocks of the
(siliceous) mag. limestone which
have tumbled to base of
slope.

Worked up the cañon &
the Picture Rocks. Found
fungi & molds, especially on
Casswood logs. Also collected
molds on grass & cliffs.

Found fresh-looking ferns:

Camptosorus rhizophyllus

Pellaea atropurpurea

Polypodium vulgare

Aspidium marginale

Also found a heath on

sandy slope just below

Pike's Peak. Four stamp
with downy wings. Found
Hemionysus clausus

The river is mostly
covered with ice but not
looking rotten. The weather
has been mild, there
is no snow & very little
ice in most shallow rivers.

Capt. Pichel has 40 tons
of hay on the island and
he has not been able
to move it off, - ice too
thick.

Returned & had dinner
with the Pichels (Capt & brother)

(the little black-eyed woman)
Capt. Pickel & Miss Clark were
present.

In the evening talked to
the local Lodge. Quite a
number of Marquette
members were present.

About 42 all told.

The evening was beautiful &
clear.

Jan 23, 1921 (Sunday)

A beautiful, clear warm
quiet spring like day!
was to leave at 8⁰¹ AM,
but a bright week

delayed on track and
we left after 10³⁰.

The region near (E. of)
Hampton is somewhat
rolling (not rough) and
there was considerable rather
scrubby, sparsely timber,
Sycam. & Ac. P. elliptica
& along swamps, where it
is Pop. tremuloides.

The timber runs over the
low knolls, but probably
started in the deeper
creek valley.

This should be looked up
with the Museum, and

to baggage room & then spent
afternoon at hotel, writing.

In evening went to Lodge.

Met Mrs. West of Denver.

Gave my talk and

left at 10¹⁰ P.M.

for Portville.

Continued

Check the present baggage for

in spots like 2 miles

in party on first journey

nothing unusual, Museum

The east bluff of Hudson
are low, gently rising

The river itself has a
distinct fringe or belt of
trees.

The surface beyond the
Hudson valley is even less
rolling & we ride on a
flat plain, with low, gentle
hills to N. & NW.

We run into these low
hills, & a few low cuts
show. One rather large,
but overgrown.

We drop down & pass
thru grove, just before

we reach Strahan. The
small village is above R.R. &
right. We still run in
saw. We are in the same
rolling country.

A fair cut just beyond Strahan.
About a mile out there is
quite a grove, & Wd. I can
see more. We run through two
of latter.

To N. There are good sized
groves - send to left.
We are now following creek
- valley down. To Mishin
bottoms. At White Cloud
we are at edge of valley.

cut — just beyond Solomon.

We are now well up on
rather gently rolling plain.

Another low cut — similar

Two very low cuts, then
a little larger, all low &
far apart.

We descend a creek valley,
creek on left, with fringe of
trees. Several very
low cuts.

We cross creek, — flows N. —
Run in valley.

Some small cuts, & then
one larger one just after
crossing road just before

A small oval valley runs
N.W. from Inoué, and
another sag is parallel to RR
on left side of then RR. crosses,
leaving it on right side.

All this gently, but distinctly
rolling. The hills rise
conceivably, but not abruptly,
on either side. The valley
then turns north & we cut
into hills (gentle). A fairly
good cut just before reaching
Solomon, a little station
well up. This cut is probably
12-15 ft. deep.

Another similar looks

Good rock cut just beyond
summit.

We ran now in a rolling
Kansan territory. Practically no
cuts, & grades not steep.

A creek shows fringe of trees
quite a lot on N. E. side of RR.

This valley runs parallel to RR
for some distance.

Low cut as we ascend from
this valley. Another, deeper cut.

Clumps of willows in low places.
(*Salix amygdaloides*?)

Small cut at Juncosque.

The RR runs in a sag &
the town is higher up the sag.

The Wabash R.R. crosses the
wide flat valley of the
Missouri (here ^{with} muddy banks &
bottom).

The bluffs on the W. side are low,
sloping, and treeless, excepting
for a few planted groves.
Beyond, in a couple of tributary
valleys, are clumps & thickets
of bur oaks, & a few willows ^{low down}.
The R.R. ascends on a rather moderate
grade to Summit. Here we are
well up on the rolling uplands.
The rugged topography, - all
sweeping slopes. The station is
not on highest part.

while hotel guests sat around
with nothing to do. Very little
attention is paid to guests. I would
say that this is a good place
to keep away from!

(We really left at 9:27 AM.)

Shenandoah is partly on the
flat (the business part) & the
residence part spreads over
the hill. Rather nice.

They have some diagonal
streets, & one that is curved.

There is a big tree nursery near
the Y. Am. Elm, Birch, Cedar, *P. glabra*
etc.

Catalpa, soft maple, etc.

Deputy Sheriff by a couple of toughs from Coon,
who had held up a crop game. The Sheriff
went off after them & at Bingham the
~~about~~ former was shot.

Feb. 14, 1921 - Monday.

Left Shumandoak via the
Wabash at 9:16 AM.

The day is beautiful,
sunshiny and quiet.

(This City/Hotel is a great place!)

Although I had asked for the bus

for the 9:16 Wabash, & a young
traveling man had done the

same, the old gentleman of the
Hotel waved them on, & then said
the bus didn't stop. The bus

driver came up, and was waved on.

In the morning 2 or 3 elderly loafers
came in and carefully passed the
morning paper from one to another

is very thin for the most
part, & some parts are practically
treeless.

Most of the way the river
is rather close to the western
cliffs, which rise, for the
most part, in rounded contours,
not very abrupt, though the peaks
are much shorter than on E. side.
Little timber on W. side.

Landed at ~~Shenandoah~~ &
drove to Doty Hotel.

The day was beautiful, but
my foot & jaw hurt so that
I had to stay in. Had a
good meeting in the afternoon.
Much excitement over murder of

cultivation.

The trees are the usual all-around

lot:	Cottonwood	Soft Maple
	Am. elm	Green ash
	Black walnut	Salix amygd.
	Box Elder	Baby longleaf

The river winds back & forth
across the valley, and the
narrow belt of trees follows it.

The bluffs along W. side
are more abrupt, & rougher,
and there is some timber
in the valleys or ravines.

These bluffs are, however,
not really rugged.

The strip of timber along
R.R. between Colby & Essey

Feb. 13, 1921 - Sun.

Morning very foggy, but
some sun shows. A fine day.
Left Red Oak at 8:30 am.
for Shumacher. The

RR goes down the broad
valley of the Mishawaka & all
along there is a fringe
of timber. Cannot yet see
W. bluffs, but on E. side
slope gentle & no trees
except where occasional steep
banks. The valley is
very broad, with very gradual
slope to E, & all this upper

There are few planted groves
in this part.

An occasional low bushy thick
in deep ravines, & also
along creek in woods of
PR. More timber near
Red Oak.

Spent afternoon in Red Oak.

Fine residence district up on
hill with great view across the
Richmond area.

Small timber stands in

shattered valleys. Decid.

to get much as before, &

The RR climbs up grade

Stanton is well up on

high part of very rolling

prairie. A small timber

along creek N. of RR.

Few Cynodontes on banks

just N. of RR. Planted

valley W. & N. of R.R. shows

small timber. Some

bur oak on higher banks.

W. of Stanton a good

cut - Loess !!

The RR runs well up on uplands

all prairie.

The bluffs on both sides
are low & with gentle slopes.
West of the bottom land is
fanned.

Low cut W. of W. Highway
shows much red drift, &
a yellowish layer above, not
thick, & not loess?

(brown shales)
Drift is visible on the
long, gentle slope.

Other cuts show much
drift & little "greenstone"

This was all rolling
prairie, little preserved even
along RR.

The drift all along is very
limy.

spring of water & a
flat valley. Far western
shows trees. Valley Jan
D. also flat & with timber.

This must be Middle

Wadaway and before we

came into Villisca

Villisca is on gently

rolling, ^{very} soft, ground

The days here fine & bright.

Another flat valley

comes in from N. just

N. of Villisca. This

is the W. Wadaway.

There are forests & thickets

of trees both N. & S. of RR.

filled with flowers

~~The Green Canyon R.R. Co.~~

of modernity. The valley
is now covered with ragged
thickets & grass.

The timber NW 1/4 is in ~~rain~~
running creek almost west

We cross ~~Hatchell~~^{Cross} Monday

W. C. Henshaw. Trees
now gone, & in place along
river. Valley above

Under for north

Big cut W. of river down
only drift.

As the original Williston
stream was N. then

near mouth of valley

W. of ^{the} ~~mouth~~ ^{valley} is head
of the stream has fringe of
trees & the slopes, especially
on the side, also chin timber

There is another looking
of stream N. of RR

Seems to be a tributary

from N. with some timber

Then single hills on E.

sides, with timber, & valley

on N. well timbered.

Then timber only along

stream, & well N. of RR

W. of Woodway, across

valley, are some hills

Just beyond Corvallis
the river crosses N. of RR
& after a mile or so, it
crosses back S.

Beyond this point for some
distance but little timber

The river again crosses N.
but it has been straightened.

The ditch is S. of RR.

Where it again crosses S.

it curves away from RR a
little & there is more timber

This is near Brooks.

Near Brooks very little
timber. The country is

rolling all along, but we

The stream comes & at
bring of trees is a 10 mile
much walnut
Cottonwood birch. An old
Reserve (3) soft maple

Salix amygd. Catalpa mult.

There is a distinct belt of
timber all along stream
& some run up on hills
little rising

Towards Corning the belt
grows narrower.

Just before we reach
Corning the river again
crosses A. of R.R. Corning
partly
on a bluff - rather rough

sides of RR. Much cleared
(den-stumps) on slopes on S.
side RR. Along river on N.
side just a band of trees.

Per oak? Just before
reaching Prescott the
trees on N. side practically
disappear, & many more
shown on S. side.

The "river" crosses RR. E. of
Prescott, & then runs parallel
on S. side.

Wood cut just W. of Prescott.
There is a belt of trees all
along stream E. of RR.
About 1 mile W. of Prescott

Noted:

Achillea millefolium

Helianthus annuus

Elymus canadensis

Asclepias syriaca

Cirsium discolor

Crownvetch - or often (somewhat) quite

rolling prairie.

Artemisia vulgaris

Erigeron canadensis

(Cuts show no loss - drift)

Lupinus albus (all present)

Asclepias verticillata

Philadelphus canadensis

Indigofera

(Possibly a little loss in crop)

Asclepias tuberosa

Along the E. Woodbury

side of RR. There

are thickets of willow, Elm

Juniperus, *Corylus* mostly

Soft maple - further

down more trees on both

Feb. 12, 1921

Left Canton at 11:00 A.M.

The day is clear, fine, but
the wind is quite sharp.

W. of Red Oak it is all
rolling prairie, with only an
occasional willow, ^{etc. elm, bur oak,} along creek;
This is Platte river.

A grove of oak is near Red Oak,

N. of RR. A small timber

N. of RR on top of hill, etc.

Some timber is visible S.W.

of RR. - probably along the
Platte river.

A few planted groves at
browns. Good prairie
strips along RR

There seem to be quite a lot
of scrubby stuff, - oak etc.

This was certainly small

stream. What is probably

12 mi creek has more

timber. Hardly clear

then comes rolling forest

appearing & there is certainly

nothing ^{or very little} in the way of timber

to Creston.

It was sunny all day

and in evening a cold

front came from the N.

been cleared. Shows stumps.

Again some timber U.
of RR. This is along
3-Mile creek (see)

Afton is well up on
plain. Quite rough around
here, & there is a little
timber in valleys.

Swampy on both sides at
Afton. The country west
is quite rough & the valley
of 1/2 Mile creek has more
of low timber, but evidently
much cleared. It probably
never was as heavy as at
Afton. The country is now
so rough.

again for

E. of Harper, ^{about} 5 miles

the bluffs are rougher

There is quite a lot of timber

The vicinity of Afton for

has a lot of timber now

in rough. Some timber

S. of RR.

The rough land & lot of

timber along well known

S. & W. of Afton for

timber in N. side RR

run out a mile or less

W. More than 5, 10

or extends farther west

Quite a lot of timber has

Here & there. There are
also some swampland spots.

This should be noted.

The valley & timber gradually
fade out to west & country
is rolling prairie. Good
cuts along here.

Very soon higher country
again appears, & there is
more or less timber, especially
S. of RR, - but some also
north of RR.

The Grand River valley
to S. has quite a bit of
timber, & some rough timbered
bluffs, especially near

terrestrial - a deep valley
with tributaries - & there
are quite a lot of timber.
This looks like a good place
to work. There is a little bit of
"the City Hotel". This deep
wooded ravine or valley runs
along the track west. Old
fairs are here, on S. side.
N. of RR. there is also
some timber, but little more.
& timber fades out westward.
This latter is a branch
Main Woods Valley is
on S. side a long RR.
There are some farms
on the ridges N. of RR.

There are comparatively few
planted groves on this plain,
and these are mostly small.
There are few efforts to plant
shelter-belts. Mostly
groves around houses.
Practically every house has
a small grove.

Murray is set out on this
plain.

From Murray to Thayer a
little rougher, & an occasional
cut along RR. Few trees
in ravines (not deep)

At Thayer, especially
to the left is rougher.

Left Orinda at 10:45 am.
for Creston.

We are running on great
plain. To SW. & S. the
valley of Chautauque runs down.
It is not deep. But there
is some timber here & there
on somewhat rougher S. slope.

To the north are ravines
(not very deep) with some
timber.

On the whole there is greatly
rolling & appears a great plain.
There seems to be no timber
anywhere excepting in the
ravines & valleys.

The ship is still following
for Prairie flower.

There is a *Lactuca* & *Solidago*
here (some before) but I
could not make out species.

Lactuca is probably *L. ludoviciana*.

It is now so stormy that
I can see only a short
distance, but we seem to
be well up in rather rough
country. We are well on
upland all along, but view
is very limited on account
of snow-storm.

We now run below top in
rough prairie country,
soon in some thick
grass appear, here &
there. We now run out
into a low timber creek valley.
There is quite a bit of
timber here, all along the
creek valley, some up on
slopes, especially in ravines.
Rather scrubby timber
on upper slopes at Junction.
Beyond Junction the river
in narrow valley without
timber, level grassy
slopes along R.R. here.

The upland catch is heavy.
Practically all the strata
of RP, running N. of E. from
Tuss (after 1st about 2 mi.)
is in the valley (near N. Hoff's)
of South river.

Towards New Virginia we
enter rougher country (after
crossing river) & there are
hills of timber in deep
ravines.

(Some) { *Achillea millefolium*
Andropogon furcatus
Brauneria angustifolia
Silphium laciniatum

& all these in primary list

New Virginia is on rather rough
upland prairie. Mostly well
up, - station a little lower.

There is little timber on
slope to the side, but more
about slope on the side
show more - much of it,
however, cleared with stumps
still visible. There is quite
a little timber on the
alluvial flat along river.
Good prairie belt along
R.R. on the left (the
side).

Much of the timber to
right (P.) has been gone.
A little logging is on.
They are clearing parts
of the bottom land, too, but

see the more or less timber
except slopes of South
River. We are here
running all the way on the
upland, with a broad view.
Truss is well up on this
plain. At beyond Truss
this is lost from view. We
run on upland for a couple
or three miles & then begin to
drop down into a canyon
same-cut territory. We
drop well down into a valley
with some timber to right,
patchy & on rougher slopes.
We are in valley of South River.

that now on top of [unclear]
As we approached St. Charles
the greater valley to right (W)
& down to left shows the
timber.

St. Charles is well up on
highest part of this plain, &
view in all directions is good.
Just beyond St. Charles the RR
crosses R. again. The valley
in which we were here is
mostly excepting a few planted
groves, but here & there, rising
to meet, ravines show a little
timber.

To the S (right) we came

Polypogon monspeliensis

Leptochloa curvata

Elymus virginicus

Plum. glabra

Oenothera biennis

Helianthus annuus

Aster multiflorus

Ligustrum canadense

Cirsium discolor

Andropogon scoparius

Urtica racemosa ?

St. Mary's is well up on a plain.

Just W. (to right) is a rather

deep & narrow valley with some
timber.

As we get on a broad plain,
more or less broken by ravines &
valleys. The road runs almost
due west from St. Mary's to St.
Charles. A little timber
is visible in the distance.

The shales are not very
rugged in this part

On the low slopes E. of RR
after crossing river most of
the trees seem to be birches
certainly so at the edges.
On the whole, some distance
away, is more rugged
timbered country.

Wood is also in a rolling
upland country, with hills
rising somewhat ^{conical} higher all
around.

Along the RR. There are
more or less distinct prairies.
In this upland part I found
the following, none very but distinct.

we dropped into the valley
of Middle River gradually.
The lower part of valley, as we
approach Warrenton is
quite well timbered, & we
have there quite a lot of
bur oak, etc. (bur oak outside)
as we approach station.
There are no bluffs on the
side of the river. A large
part of this timber is white
the station seems to be bur oak.
Up the river on S. side, I
can see higher timbered bluff.
On S. side, also higher &
timbered, but as a whole

Within about 2 mi. of Proke
we come up again numerous
hills & all signs of moisture
now disappear.

Proke is well up, though hills
rise a little higher on all
sides. It is near top of a
great undulating plain, now
a little broken up.

From Proke to Martinsdale
is only 3 mi.

Soon the broad valley of
Middle River is seen & in
the valleys, here not very
deep, are timber & grass.
This is O. C.

The valley runs around to
S.W. so that we cross it.
Here the narrow & lower
valley (parts of it) are wooded.

quite well -
On the ground -

Honey Locust

chestnut

Soft maple

Rum. Elm

Salix amygd.

grape ar.

chestnut

Our oak

Past oak

Q. velutina

Crataegus

C. mollis

Ostrya

(low)
Cecropia

After crossing the creek, I

found good wood on both

sides of RR, but especially

on the E. side.

Much has been cleared here.
The surface is quite rough.

out of the creek valley &
The rolling upland, & where
this is now all under cultivation
it is evident that there were
no native trees. Here & there
are a few oaks, small
sorbuses, & grow along
fence lines. The strip along
RR are prairie.

After getting well up, from
to the E. & S.E., a broad valley
showed. This was just
before getting into Marquette,
11 mi. out from Des Moines.
This valley & its tributaries
show a strip & patches of
timber on higher places.

Des Moines to Oread Feb. 11, 1921

A very light covering of snow.
Temperature rather mild; dry clouds.

Left Des Moines at 8 AM.

The surface is typical rolling
(^{or dryer} ~~medium~~) Kansan. Where

R.R. follows creek valley there
are lines of trees, box elder,
green ash, hickory (S. am.), soft
maple, etc. at or near the
creeks. — On the steeper slopes

on S. side of valley here &

there are thickets & groves.

Evidently upland country

was all prairie.

The R.R. gradually ascends

Callagrostis nemoralis Presl,
Nouv. Arch. 1847

~~1847~~

" *longicauda* Presl 1847

" *capensis* Puffe et Ramm.
Ozn. Fil., Ag. Pl. 32

" *villana* Presl 1847

" *hottentotta* " " "

Cirsium aguilum Ledeb.
Diss. I 24

Asplenium aguilum Presl
Schrad. Jour. Bot. 1799, 210

Euphrasia aguilum Nees,
Phytol. II, 278.

Poa aguilum Nees,
Gard. Chron., 1858, 828

- Nature. Philo. Botany. Fern. Ferns. More
 1860
 Pteris aquilina Linn. Sp. Pl. 1533
 " borealis Salisb. Prodr. 402
 " gemmae Hook. Bot. Beech.
 Prodr. Pl. II. 16
 " caudata Link. Enum. Plant. 27. 466
 (excl. var.); according to Link.
 " brevipes Tausch. Flora, (Regens.
 Bot. Gart.) XIX, 427
 " nudicaulis Goldschmidt, Den.
 424
 (according to Schimper)
 " nemoralis Walling. Cat. 113.
 " excolta Blume, Enum. Pl. Java.
 1213
 " formosa Walling. Cat. 100
 " terminalis " " 101
 " Wrightiana " Cat. 2178
 " lanuginosa Presl, MS. Will.
 Sp. Pl., V, 403.
 " densa Walling. Cat. 99
 " decomposita Gaudichaud
 Frey, Voy. 393 (according to Hooker)
 " revoluta Blume, Enum. Pl. Java. 214
 " villosa Fée, Gen. Pl. 126/18
 (excl. var. & Ceylon 405)
 " capensis Thunberg, Prodr. 172.
 Adiantum Agnileum Presl, Lint.
 Pterid., 153.
 " tauricus Presl, Bot. Pl.
 154, according to Schimper,

Senecio longicaulis (L.) Link.

Senecio canadensis

perennial

perennial

perennial

Senecio longipetiolatus

perennial

perennial

Senecio scaberrimus

perennial

perennial

perennial

Senecio aureus (L.) Link.

perennial

Senecio v. longicaulis

perennial

Senecio palustris

perennial

perennial

perennial

perennial

1
Ach. Filix f. v. acrocladon
13
Clapham, M. B.

Ach. f. v. crispum Horn
Brit. Ferns 1 ed. 94

~~Syn.~~
Ach. Filix f. v. Smithii
of gardens

Notes - Herbarium, Horns
Jan. 7, 1920

Corylus rotata
Pondville - 2 spec. in fr.
Pammel, Or., etc.

Opuntia Rafinesquii
Council Bluffs, Ia. - Pammel

The only mounted Frölichii
floridana as from

Wiscatawica co.

Antennaria compare neodivisa
and neglecta for our
prairie forms

Also Parlinii & plantaginifolia

Echitzia alba from

Les Mines	Kossangwa
Johann co	Jasper co
Beaumont co	Greaton (2)

Phacelia ...

<i>Phacelia vulgaris</i>	
<i>Phacelia ...</i>	<i>Phacelia ...</i>
<i>Phacelia ...</i>	<i>Phacelia ...</i>
<i>Phacelia ...</i>	<i>Phacelia ...</i>
<i>Phacelia ...</i>	<i>Phacelia ...</i>

Phacelia Robertiana
Deserch
Postville

Phacelia asyrtensis
Postville
Myron
Steamboat Rock

Phacelia polytrichoides
Lansing

Phacelia hexapetala Johnson, etc.

Aspidium Goldmannii
Abundant

Aspidium marginale
Postville
Idaho

Asplenium Thelypteris from
Fayette (Ind) ...
Asplenium Thelypteris

Lansing
Bridgman
Warren

Asplenium angustifolium
Warren Jr
Lansing

Ranunculus ...
S. 1st ...

(Cynodon)

Althaea convexum Newman, Phylod.
1851, Bot. XIX.

Ath - *Filix-f. v. convexum* Newman,
Hist. Brit. Ferns, 2nd, 245,
3rd ed, 212.

Ath. - *irriguum* Gray, Bot. Beech.
Brit. Pl. II, 10.

Cypripedium - *Filix-f. v. abacticum*
Reichen, Flor. Brit. II, 60.

Ath - *F. f. v. polydactylon* Moore,
Ferns of Gt. Brit. Nature Printed,
under T. 30.

Ath - *F. f. v. multifidum*

~~coll~~ ^{syn} Moore, Hand. Brit. Ferns, 1st ed. 94,

Ath - *Filix-f. v. viripara* Steele
Handb. Field Bot. 215.

Ath - *F. f. v. furcatum* of gardens

Ath - *F. f. v. cristatum* Williston
Hb.

Ath - *F. f. v. multifida* Moore,
Proceed. Hort. Soc. Lond., I, 70.

Ath - *F. f. v. corymbiformis* Moore,
Handb. Brit. Ferns, 3rd ed., 145, 155.

Ath - *F. f. v. depauperatum* Williston
Hb.; Moore, Ferns of Gt. Brit. Nature
Printed, t. 34 B.

^{syn} Ath - *F. f. v. ramosum* Moore &
Williston, Gard. Mag., Bot. III, 262.

Helianthus scaberrimus - Clinton

Jan. 9, 1921

Gentiana puberula

Decatur Co.

Arms

Decatur

Steamboat Rock

Meryanthe trifolia

Forest City

Emmet Co.

Grady

Postville

Genell Jr

Geranium triflorum

Payette

Chickasaw Co.

Lawrence

Asplenium platyneuron

growing under the rock in the woods

Asplenium platyneuron is really petiolate

Gentiana puberula (like *Gentiana*
puberula)

Arms

Emmet Co., etc. (9 also)

Solidago bicolor

(Pink) Payette

Asplenium platyneuron

W. Johnson

Gottsch

Lupinus latifolius - in the

field - common

Asplenium platyneuron

W. Johnson

(1790)
A. triseriale Brown, *Phytol.*
1851, Art. XIII.

A. cycloosorum Reichenb.
Dist. Crypt. Ross, 4.

Polypodium incisum Hoffmann
Racem. and Hist. Mangifera
1790, Pl. 9, 10, fig. 13 b.

Ath. F. f. var. plumosum Moore
MS.; *Id. Phytologist*
new series, III, (1859) 17,

Ath. F. f. var. pauciflorum Moore,
Hamb. Bot. Zentr., 3, ed. 158.

P. Ath. F. f. var. dissectum Wall. & Bon-
pland Moore, *Fern. of N. York*
Nature-Printed, under 7, 30.

Ath. F. f. var. rhæticum Moore,
Fern. of N. York Nature-Printed,
t. 31 N.

Polypodium rhæticum Linn., *Sp. Pl.* 1552
according to Linnaeus Herbarium.

Aspidium rhæticum Sprengel,
Agst. Voy., 11, 107.

Aspidium virgatum Smith, according
to spec. in his Herbarium.

Bot., xxxi, t. 2192, number 1111.

Id., *Eng. Pl.*, 2 ed., 14, 283.

Althyrum rhæticum Roth, *Fl. Germ.*
Pl. 67.

Herbarium [unclear] [unclear]

Centaurea solstitialis

Lythrum [unclear]

Cirsium arvense [unclear]
found in Iowa

Synthesis Bull
Charles City
Delaware co

Phlox bifida - name

Thymus foliolatus - name

Box 42 cases (Herb.) @ 75

$$\frac{42 \times 75}{100} = 31.5$$

Poisoning

Asphyxiation

Pyrethrum - dusting

Arsenic

Coronilla varia

6000 water, 4 [unclear] all

10 grains [unclear]

C 20

Delphinium

Formaldehyde

Asplenium Filix-foemina *trifidum*
Dunkin, Fl. v. p. Bot. II 59
Asplenium Filix-foemina *trifidum* *Ermen.*
Act. II, 459.

Aspidium Filix-foemina *var. v.*
Schmal. Journ. Bot. 1800, II 41.

Rephrodium Filix-foemina *Preussel*
Fil. Berol. Reg. 30.

Tectaria Filix-foemina *Cavanilles*,
Presl, 1801, 251.

Cyathea Filix-foemina *Bartholomae*
Amoen. 429 (according to Miller).

Cyrtopteris Filix-foemina *Corson*
and *Germain*, Fl. Par. 676.

Ath. - f. - v. marimum *Morre* *Pop.*
Hist. Brit. Ferns, 1ed, 91.

Ath. - f. - v. latifolium *Babington*
Man. Brit. Bot. 3ed. 413 (3)

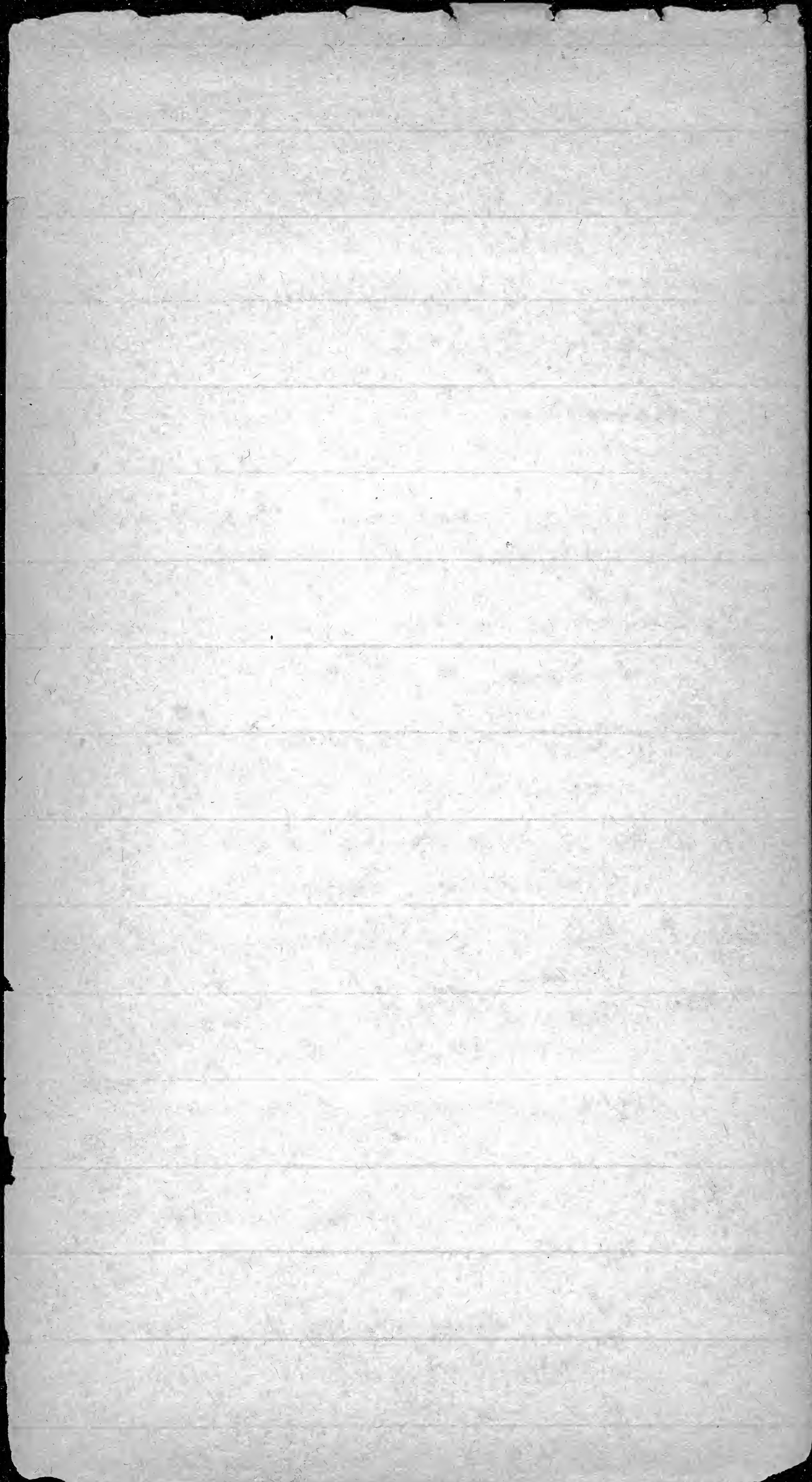
Ath. - latifolium *Babington*
M.S. - not of Presl.

Ath. - ovatum *Newman*, Phytol.
IV, 368 (red. syn. Roth, Newman)

Asplenium Filix-foemina *latifolium*
Worster & Arnott, Brit. Fl. 6ed, 524.

Ath. - f. - v. acuminatum *Moore*,
Handbook of Brit. Ferns, 3ed, 56.

Ath. - f. - v. incanum *Newman*, *Man.*
Brit. Ferns, 2ed, 293.



Orth. - acrostichoides Bory:
Meras, Fl. Par. 4^{ed.} 373
according to Mettenius.

Polypodium Filix-foemina Linnaeus

" " *a. crenata* Weiss,
Pl. Crypt. 313
according to Roth

Orth. Filix-foemina *dentata* Weiss, *Plantae*
Cryptog. 315 - 1770
Botanicae Florae Jollingensis

Pol. - dentatum Hoffmann, *decalium*
Flora, II, 1.

Pol. - oblongo-dentatum Hoffmann,
Racem. and Vex. May. Bot. 1790,
pt. 9, 10, fig. 13 a.

Pol. - ovato-crenatum Hoffmann (same)
pt. 9, 10.

Pol. - tripidum Hoffmann (same pt. 9, 10)
" *bifidum* " " " "

" *molle* Schreber, *Spicilleg.*
Fl. Lips. 70. -

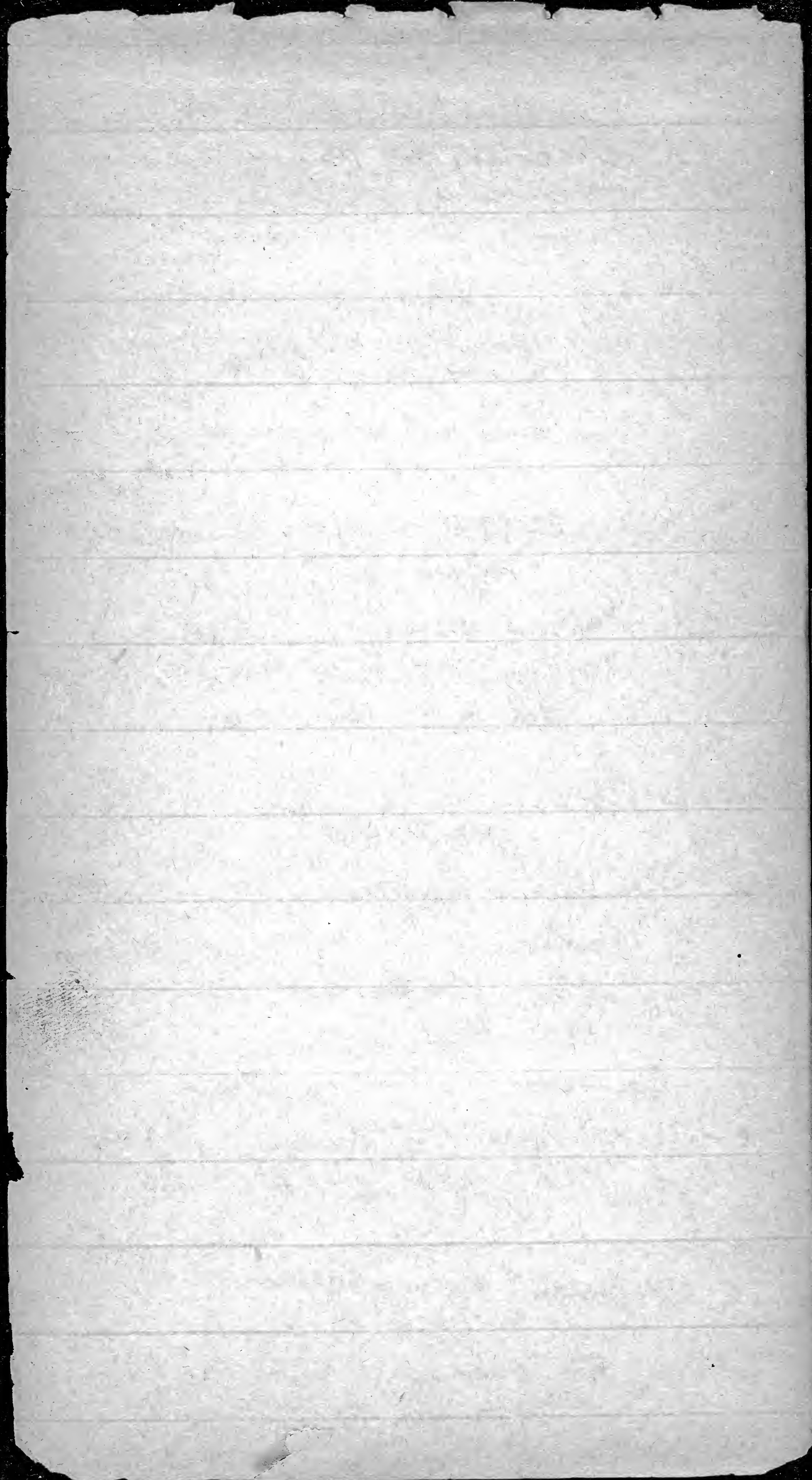
Pol. - lactum Salisbury, *Prod.* 403

" *revolutum* Bory (according to Mettenius)

" *Leseblii* Meras, *Fl. Par.* 2^{ed.} 276.

Asplen. - Filix-foemina *Merulaudi*
Subrad. neues Journ. Bot. 1806, 2^{pt.}
26, 27, 48, t. 2, fig. 7.

Aspl. - Filix-foemina v. *molle* *Deakin*,
Florigr. Bot. 11, 59.



P. vulgare v. *semilacatum* Link, *Filicium*
Species in horto regio botanicae Berolinensis
cultae, 1841; p. 127
(= *P. vulgare* var. *indivisum* Moore,
Handbook of Brit. Ferns, 2nd ed., p. 47)

(= *P. vulgare* v. *serotinum* Fernald,
Brit. Ferns, 4th ed., 22 (not published)
p. 57.)
(= *P. vulgare* v. *canbriacum* Smith, *Eng.*
Fl., 2nd ed., IV, 268 (in part)
Museum, *Fl. Hort. Lips.*, 5/
(excl. syn.)

P. vulgare v. *ovatifolium* Moore,
Handb. Brit. Ferns, 3rd ed., 55

Athyrium filix-femina Roth
Roth, *Fl. Germ.*, III, 65

Ath. *Filix-femina* v. *molle* Nees,
Hist. Brit. Ferns, 2nd ed., 242

Ath. *ovatum* Roth, *Fl. Germ.*, III, 64
(Müll. *Fl. Fridr.*, t. 2, f. 3)

Ath. *molle* Roth, *Fl. Germ.*, III, 61

Ath. *trifidum* Roth, *Fl. Germ.*, III, 63

Ath. *laxum* Schumacher, *Enum.*
Plant. Sælland., II, 16

Ath. *depauperatum* Schumacher,
Enum. Plant. Sælland., II, 17

Ath. *lactum* Gray, *Nat. Arr. Brit.*
Plants, II, 10



Polypodium vulgare (syn.)

- 1796 - P. boreal Salisbury
1792 - P. pinnatifidum Gilibert
1850-2 - P. arvense L.
1841 - P. intermedium
1840 - Cheilanthes vulgare new
1859 - P. vulgare v. cristatum ^{Wang}
1841 - P. " semilacum L.

Illustrated British Ferns,

vol. I, 1860, Thos. Moore

56. *Polypodium vulgare* L.

^{syn.} (*Polypodium viterbiense* Boissone,
Musci di Pianta, 60-1697)

Polypodium boreale Salisbury, 1796

Andromeda stirpium L. ^{Prod 403} in *hort. chap. accurt.*

Polypodium officinale Gleditsch, 1796

Reich. d. r. Russ., I, 421; II, 25, 166.

Polypodium pinnatifidum Gilibert

Exercitia Phytologia, 577. - 1792

Polypodium canariense Willdenow

HB. 19647. (= var.) 1806.

Polypodium australe Lée, Gen. Fil. 1850-2
236, t. 20, A. fig. 2. (= var.) 1854

Hooker, W. J. & A. S. A. Walker-Arnett

Polypodium intermedium Hooker & Greville

Bot Beech. Voy. 495 (= var.) 1841

The Botany of Captain Beechey's Voyage - 1841.

Ctenopteris vulgaris Newman, 1845-47

Phytol., II, 274; Id., Phytol.

1851, app. xxix; Id., ^AHistor

of British Ferns, 3 ed., 41. - 1840

and allied plants.

P. vulgare v. cristatum Moore

Sim's Cat. Ferns, 1859

Marshall A. Howe - of Perry

Board of Control of

Bot. Abstracts

Symposium on gen. (Ginseng)
System of class
Committee to coordinate &

get - Dr. Stanley Coulter

Dr. [unclear]
Carr Dr. Willshaupt]

Main Adah Roper Harris

415 - 7th Des Moines

note [unclear] by [unclear]
want 12 lines on [unclear] work

